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**CURRENT CHINESE LEADERSHIP
TRAVELS ABROAD, MAY 1984-JUNE 1986**

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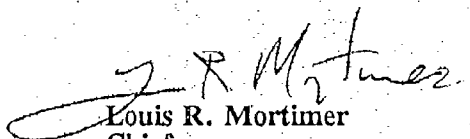
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CURRENT CHINESE LEADERSHIP TRAVELS ABROAD,
MAY 1984-MAY 1985

June 1985

Author: Andrea M. Savada

PREFACE

This research aid summarizes findings on the foreign travels of selected Chinese leaders--the President, Premier and Vice Premiers, State Councillors and those with similar ranks, the Ministers and Vice Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, members of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) Political Bureau, and selected military and other officials--between May 1984 and May 1985. The delegation leaders, regions and countries visited, and bilateral and strategic statements made are variables included in the data base.

The information in this report, generated from a computerized database, is derived from a variety of Chinese sources including Xinhua News Agency Reports, Beijing Review and China Daily, and from the foreign press (usually cited in Foreign Broadcast Information Service Daily Reports) in the countries to which the leaders travelled. Information is updated continually as trips occur and as new material on previous trips is provided. Contributors to the database are Beth Green, Marcia Ristaino, Mark Roth, Andrea Savada, and Robert Worden. Word processing on textual portions of this study was accomplished by Denise Winebrenner and Karen Flanders.

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
SUMMARY	vii
1. OVERVIEW	1
2. FINDINGS	2
a. Leaders and Delegations	2
b. Regions, Countries, and Stopover Visits	2
c. China's Foreign Policy	2
3. PROSPECTS	4

APPENDIXES

A. Current Chinese Leadership: Countries and Dates Visited	7
B. Current Chinese Leadership: Composition of Delegations	9
C. Current Chinese Leadership: Regions Visited	15
D. Current Chinese Leadership: Countries Visited	17
E. Current Chinese Leadership: Stopover Visits	21
F. Current Chinese Leadership: Trip Report Summaries	23

ILLUSTRATION

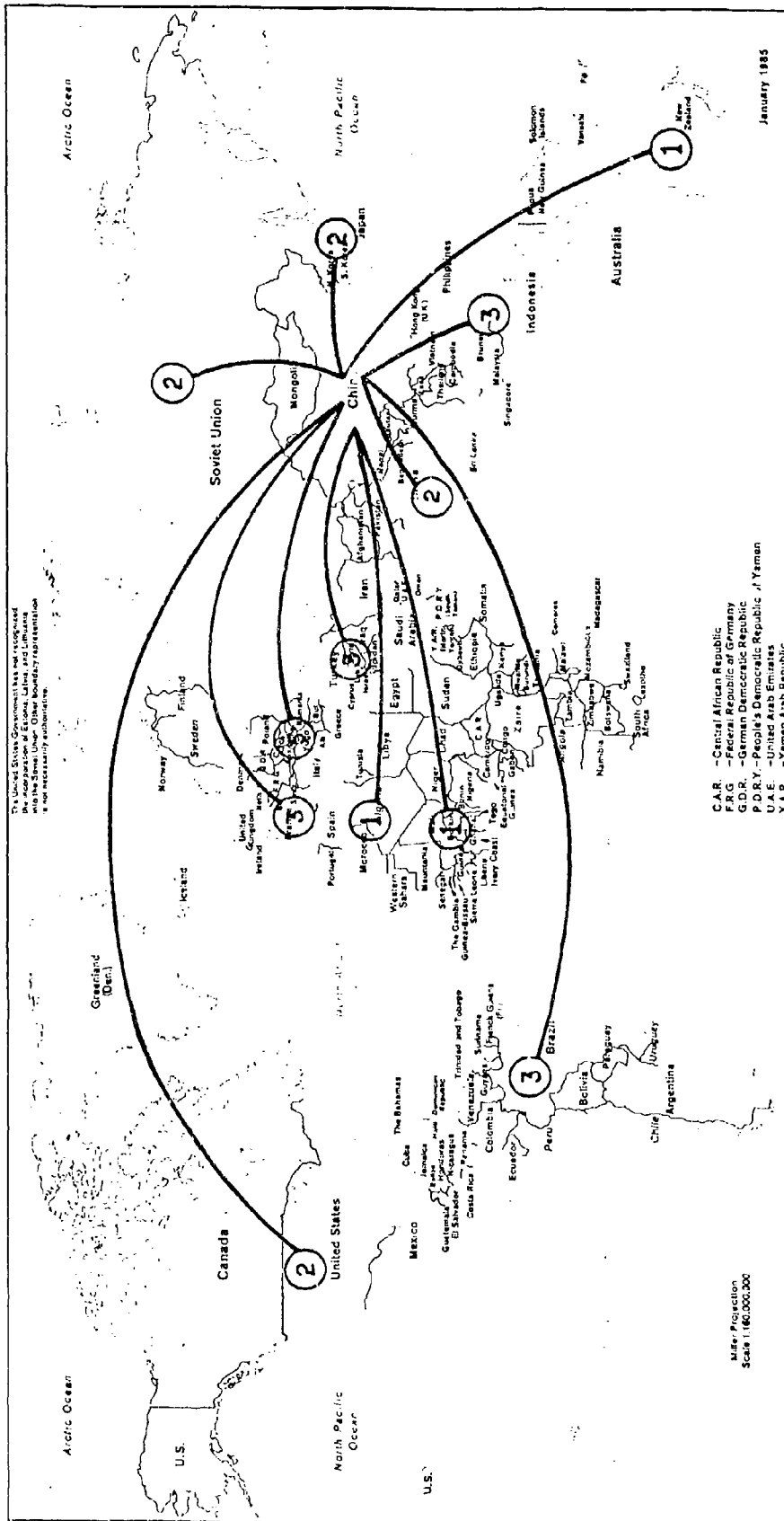
Map - Frequency of Visits to Geographic Regions	ix
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SUMMARY

Certain patterns can be discerned from the foreign travels of selected Chinese leaders from May 1984 through May 1985. Most of the trips were made to improve relations--particularly to expand trade, economic, industrial, and technological cooperation, and to further China's "open door" policy. For the purpose of this study, these regions are divided into the First World--the United States and the Soviet Union; the Second World--other industrialized nations; and the Third World--developing nations. Trips to Third World countries were made more frequently than to Second and First World countries. Trips to Second World countries were made to publicize China's "open door" policy, meet the business community and appropriate government leaders, encourage investment in China, and seek technical cooperation agreements. Political issues usually were relegated to a minor role. Travel to Third World countries was not only to seek increased economic cooperation but also to promote Third World causes and confirm China's agreement on Third World issues. Grants and interest-free loans were made exclusively in the Third World, while economic agreements and joint committee meetings were more frequently attended in Second World countries.

Nearly every visit had an economic orientation. The exceptions were the trips to the United States and the Soviet Union and the sole military-oriented trip to the Middle East and South Asia. The leaders also routinely toured economic projects, scenic spots, and historical sites in the countries visited. However, in some countries, the lack of press coverage makes it necessary to hypothesize the nature of the visit and types of issues discussed--based on the positions of the members of the delegation and their contacts.

FREQUENCY OF VISITS TO GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS



800275 (54-5039) 1-85

Number of Visits

Regions

5
3
2
1

1. OVERVIEW

In the year since Premier Zhao Ziyang's May 1984 West European tour, China has sent 23 delegations to various parts of the world, primarily in search of expanded economic ties. China's modernization program has provided the impetus for the renewal of the "open door" policy, as well as the need for increased economic and technological cooperation. Consequently, a growing number of missions have been sent to other countries to seek various economic agreements and links.

In the following database, information is categorized according to:

- Name--the leader of the delegation;
- Position--the capacity in which the delegation leader travelled;
- Region--geographic area of foreign travel;
- Country visited--specific country visited;
- Stopover--brief visit not on scheduled itinerary;
- Date in--beginning date of trip;
- Date out--ending date of trip;
- Delegation--the delegation leader, those accompanying him or her, and the positions in which they travelled;
- Contacts--foreign leaders with whom the leader and/or delegation members held talks--including leaders of stopover countries and those of other countries or organizations also visiting the host country. For example, Li Xiannian met with Palestinian Liberation Organization Chairman Yasir Arafat while they were both attending National Day celebrations in Romania. Only contacts more substantive than airport greetings and fetings at banquets are included;
- Analysis--the narrative trip report;
- Summary--itinerary and major events of the trip;
- Bilateral issues--statements made during the visit;
- Strategic issues--statements made during the visit;
- Reciprocal visits--previous and subsequent visits made by Chinese and foreign leaders to each other's countries; and
- Sources--the material on which the trip reports are based.

2. FINDINGS

a. Leaders and Delegations

Appendix A categorizes the leaders of the delegations by the countries toured and the dates visited. Not surprisingly, Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian has led the greatest number of delegations abroad. Appendix B lists the leaders of the delegation in boldface and also provides the names of delegation members accompanying them and the regions and dates visited. In most instances, the composition of the delegation reflects the position of the leader of the delegation. However, it is not unusual for a Vice Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade to accompany the Minister of Foreign Affairs or for a State Councillor to accompany the vice minister from one of the above-mentioned ministries. Of the 23 trips covered from May 1984 through May 1985, less than half had complete listings of delegation members--indeed eight list only the delegation leader, and five list some members of the delegation, but only allude to other unnamed members. In these cases, a foreign press service usually reported the total delegation count, but did not provide the names of other members.

b. Regions, Countries, and Stopover Visits

In the period considered, the selected leaders travelled to 12 geographic regions: Eastern Europe, Western Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, North Africa, West Africa, South Asia, Southeast Asia, Northeast Asia, Oceania, North America, and the Soviet Union. Appendix C tracks the regions visited by delegation leader with countries and dates also provided. Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian, the most frequent traveler, has made four trips to three different regions--Latin America, South Asia, and Southeast Asia (twice, but to different countries). The region visited most frequently was Eastern Europe--five times by four different leaders. This probably is related to the study of East European economic models for China's modernization. In three-quarters of the regions, there was more than one trip. In the three geographic areas where there was only one trip, two were to Africa, and the sole trip to Oceania was made by CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang, who toured five countries.

Appendix D lists the 54 countries visited on a scheduled itinerary by the delegation leader with the dates of the visit. The majority of the countries toured belong to the Third World. The country visited most frequently was Romania--three times by three different leaders. Of the 23 trips tracked, there were stopover visits on eight of them and on one--Vice Premier Tian Jiyun's visit to West Africa--Liberia was visited first as a stopover, then added to the itinerary for an official visit. Thailand was twice the scene of stopover visits, both made by Wu Xueqian on trips to Southeast and/or South Asia. Appendix E lists the stopover visits with the region and delegation leader.

c. China's Foreign Policy

Although the agenda for the 3d Session of the 6th National People's Congress (NPC), held in Beijing beginning in March 1985 did not formally include an examination of China's foreign policy, various sessions touched

upon the issues. A comparison of these foreign-policy items with the bilateral and strategic statements made by the selected Chinese leaders in their travels abroad shows recurring themes. Both at the NPC and in meetings with foreign leaders, China seeks to brief its audience on its foreign policy and domestic economic reforms. China used both forums to propound its aims to seek friendship, promote economic and cultural development, and expand trade via the "open door" policy. China also used these opportunities to stress that it opposes hegemonism and seeks to safeguard world peace. Appendix F provides summaries of the trip reports for the May 1984-May 1985 period in chronological order.

Statements on bilateral and strategic issues made on travels to Second and Third World countries are classic examples of China's foreign policy lines. Issues in the First World are similarly illustrative foreign policy statements.

- ° Although the bilateral issues vary from country to country, they remained thematically similar. In general, in Second and Third World countries, the issues centered on economic cooperation, technology transfer, trade expansion and trade imbalance, cultural relations, and friendship. In Third World countries, however, the mutual benefit of bilateral relations was stressed. This was not mentioned in Second World visits.
- ° Most strategic issues were also similarly divided along Second and Third World lines. However, certain strategic issues--concern with disarmament, the five principles of peaceful coexistence, safeguarding world peace, and maintaining an independent foreign policy--were addressed both in Second and Third World visits. On trips to West European countries, North-South dialog, North-South cooperation, and Western European unity were the issues frequently discussed. Statements on strategic issues made in Third World countries were oriented towards South-South cooperation, the right of self-determination, peaceful resolution of conflict, fear of superpower confrontation, support for OPEC, ASEAN and other regional organizations, and the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific and a peace zone in the Indian Ocean.
- ° The leaders' travels to the United States and the Soviet Union during this period cannot be considered economic in purpose or consistent with other general foreign-policy goals. Of the two visits to the United States, one was for medical treatment, the other a reciprocal judicial visit. No statements with strategic significance were made on either of these visits. Of the two trips to the Soviet Union, one was to the funeral of Konstantin Chernenko, while the other, as part of an East European swing with very little press coverage, revealed only that international problems and Sino-Soviet relations--including the three obstacles to normalization--were discussed.

3. PROSPECTS

Future foreign travels by Chinese leaders will likely follow the established pattern of being predominantly economic in purpose and geared towards China's modernization plans. These trips will be balanced by China's need to expand its bilateral relations and be a vocal leader of Third World causes. Third World countries will continue to be visited more frequently than Second World countries, the superpowers will remain the least frequently visited, and bilateral and strategic statements will follow recurring themes and will be tailored to the intended audience.

APPENDIXES

Appendix A: Countries and Dates Visited

Chen Muhua (f) Yugoslavia; Bulgaria; German Democratic Republic	09-20 Sep 84
Romania; Italy; Spain; Federal Republic of Germany	20 Jan-03 Feb 85
Gu Mu Brazil; Venezuela; Mexico	09 Mar-13 Apr 85
Han Xu Antigua and Barbuda; Colombia; Ecuador; Guyana; Suriname	01-20 Dec 84
He Zhengwen Jordan; Oman; Pakistan	22 Dec 84-11 Jan 85
Hu Yaobang Australia; New Zealand; Western Samoa; Fiji; Papua New Guinea	13-24 Apr 85
North Korea	04-06 May 85
Li Peng Soviet Union	13-15 Mar 85
Li Xiannian Romania; Yugoslavia	08 Aug-05 Sep 84
Spain; Portugal; Malta	12-21 Nov 84
Burma; Thailand	04-15 Mar 85
Peng Zhen Japan	21-29 Apr 85
Qian Qichen Bulgaria; Czechoslovakia; Soviet Union	22 Jun-04 Jul 84
Tian Jiyun Sierra Leone; Nigeria; Benin; Togo; Mali; Liberia	25 Nov-14 Dec 84
Wan Li Romania	17-27 Nov 84
Wang Zhen United States	00 Mar-18 Apr 85

Appendix A: Countries and Dates Visited

Wu Xueqian	
Mexico; Panama;	01-16 Aug 84
Venezuela; Argentina;	
Brazil; Peru	
Iran	23-26 Nov 84
Singapore; Sri Lanka	23-30 Jan 85
Philippines; Indonesia	14-26 Apr 85
Zhang Jingfu	
Iran; Turkey; Kuwait;	26 Feb-21 Mar 85
Algeria	
Zhao Ziyang	
France; Belgium; Sweden;	30 May-17 Jun 84
Denmark; Norway; Italy	
Zheng Tianxiang	
United States	05-00 May 85

Appendix B: Composition of Delegations

Chen Muhua (f)		
Chen Muhua, State Councillor and Minister for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade	Eastern Europe	09-20 Sep 84
Chen Jie, Assistant Minister for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade		
No further information on other delegation members.		
Chen Muhua, Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade; State Councillor, and Alternate Member, 12th CCP-CC Political Bureau	Eastern Europe Western Europe	20 Jan-03 Feb 85
No further information on other delegation members.		
Gu Mu		
Gu Mu, State Councillor	Latin America	09 Mar-13 Apr 85
No further information on other delegation members.		
Han Xu		
Han Xu, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs	Latin America	01-20 Dec 84
Zhen Yunao, Deputy Director, American and Oceanian Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs		
Qiu Shengshui, 3d Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs		
Huang Minhui, 3d Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs		
He Zhengwen		
He Zhengwen, Deputy Chief of General Staff, PLA	Middle East South Asia	22 Dec 84-11 Jan 85
No further information on other delegation members (the Jordanian press mentioned a seven-member delegation).		
Hu Yaobang		
Hu Yaobang, General Secretary, CCP CC	Oceania	13-24 Apr 85
Hu Qili, Member, CCP CC Secretariat		

Appendix B: Composition of Delegations

Yang Dezong, Deputy Directory,
General Office, CCP CC
Zhu Qizhen, Vice Minister of
Foreign Affairs
Wang Pingqing, Deputy to the
Minister of Foreign Economic
Relations and Trade
Ruan Chongwu, Vice Mayor, Shanghai
Ma Yuzheng, Chinese Foreign
Ministry spokesman
No further information on other
delegation members (AFP reports
from Wellington that Hu's party
was "60-strong" of government
ministers and senior officials.)

Hu Yaobang, General Secretary, Chinese Communist Party	Northeast Asia	04-06 May 85
Li Shuzheng, Alternate Member, CCP Central Committee; Deputy Head, International Liaison Department, CCP Central Committee		
Zhu Qizhen, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs		
Xu Xin, Alternate Member, CCP Central Committee; Deputy Chief of the PLA General Staff		

Li Peng		
Li Peng, Vice Premier, State Council	Soviet Union	13-15 Mar 85
Qian Qichen, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs		
Dai Bingguo, Head, Soviet Union and East European Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs		
Li Zewang, Chinese Ambassador to the USSR		

Li Xiannian		
Li Xiannian, President of China, and Member, 12th CCP-CC Political Bureau	Eastern Europe	08 Aug-05 Sep 84
Hao Jianxiu, Alternate Member, CCP-CC		
Gong Dafei, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs		
Chen Jie, Deputy to the Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade		
Tao Siju, Vice Minister of Public		

Appendix B: Composition of Delegations

Security
Sun Honglie, Vice President,
Chinese Academy of Sciences

Li Xiannian, President of China,
and Member, 12th CCP-CC Political
Bureau Western Europe 12-21 Nov 84
Wu Xueqian, Minister of Foreign
Affairs, and State Councillor
Zheng Tuobin, Vice Minister,
Foreign Economic Relations and
Trade
Li Zhongying, 2d Deputy Director,
Hong Kong & Macau Office, State
Council
Lin Jiamei, wife of Li Xiannian
No further information on the seven
other delegation members.

Li Xiannian, President of China,
and Member, 12th CCP-CC Political
Bureau Southeast Asia 04-15 Mar 85
Ji Pengfei, State Councillor
Liu Shuqing, Assistant Minister of
Foreign Affairs, and Director,
Asian Affairs Department,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Xu Xin, Deputy Chief of the CPLA
General Staff
Lu Xuejian, Vice Minister for
Foreign Economic Relations and
Trade
Lin Jiamei, wife of President Li
Xiannian
Xu Hanbing, wife of State
Councillor Ji Pengfei

Peng Zhen
Peng Zhen, Chairman, National
People's Congress Standing
Committee Northeast Asia 21-29 Apr 85
Wang Hanbin, Secretary General,
National People's Congress and
Chairman, National People's
Congress Legislative Affairs
Commission
Fu Hao, Member, National People's
Congress Standing Committee, and
Vice Chairman, National People's
Congress Foreign Affairs
Committee

Appendix B: Composition of Delegations

Yan Mingfu, Deputy Secretary
General, National People's
Congress Standing Committee
Gu Angran, Vice Chairman, National
People's Congress Legislative
Affairs Commission
Yang Jingyu, Deputy Secretary
General, National People's
Congress Legislative Affairs
Commission
Liu Shuqing, Assistant Minister of
Foreign Affairs, and Director,
Asian Affairs Department,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Zhang Jieqing (f), wife of Peng
Zhen

<p>Qian Qichen Qian Qichen, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs No further information on other delegation members.</p>	<p>Eastern Europe 22 Jun-04 Jul 84 Soviet Union</p>
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<p>Tian Jiyun Tian Jiyun, Vice Premier, State Council Gong Dafei, Advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Lu Xuejian, Vice Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade No further information on other delegation members (the African press reported a delegation of 20-22 members).</p>	<p>West Africa 25 Nov-14 Dec 84</p>
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<p>Wan Li Wan Li, Vice Premier, State Council, and Member, 12th CCP-CC Political Bureau Li Ximing, Member, 12th CCP-CC and 1st Secretary, Beijing Municipal CCP Committee Li Shuzheng (f), Alternate Member, 12th CCP-CC and Deputy Director, International Liaison Department, CCP-CC Li Zewang, Ambassador to Romania</p>	<p>Eastern Europe 17-27 Nov 84</p>
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Appendix B: Composition of Delegations

Wang Zhen		
Wang Zhen, Member, 12th CCP-CC Political Bureau and President, CCP Central Party School No further information on other delegation members.	North America	00 Mar-18 Apr 85
 Wu Xueqian		
Wu Xueqian, Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhu Qizhen, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs No further information on other delegation members.	Latin America	01-16 Aug 84
 Wu Xueqian, Minister of Foreign Affairs and State Councillor No further information on other delegation members.		
 Wu Xueqian, State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs No further information on other delegation members (Singapore Domestic Service reported Wu was accompanied by 6 officials).		
 Wu Xueqian, Minister of Foreign Affairs No further information on other delegation members.		
 Zhang Jingfu Zhang Jingfu, State Councillor Wei Yuming, Vice Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Tao Li, Vice Minister of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System Xiang Chongyang, Vice Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery Zhou Jue, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs		
	Middle East North Africa	26 Feb-21 Mar 85
	Middle East	23-26 Nov 84
	Southeast Asia South Asia	23-30 Jan 85
	Southeast Asia	14-26 Apr 85

Appendix B: Composition of Delegations

Zhao Ziyang

Zhao Ziyang, Premier, State Council	stern Europe	30 May-17 Jun 84
Zhang Jingfu, State Councillor and Minister in Charge of the State Economic Commission		
Chen Chu, Deputy Secretary General, State Council		
Qian Qichen, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs		
Jia Shi, Vice Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade		
Tao Siju, Vice Minister of Public Security		

Zheng Tianxiang

Zheng Tianxiang, President Supreme People's Court	North America	05-00 May 85
Ren Jianxin, Vice President, Supreme People's Court		
Hua Liankui, President, Shanghai People's Higher Court		
Tang Guangli, President, Guangcong People's Higher Court		

Appendix C: Regions Visited

Eastern Europe		
Chen Muhua (f)	Yugoslavia; Bulgaria; German Democratic Republic	09-20 Sep 84
Li Xiannian	Romania; Yugoslavia	08 Aug-05 Sep 84
Wan Li	Romania	17-27 Nov 84
Qian Qichen	Bulgaria; Czechoslovakia; Soviet Union	22 Jun-04 Jul 84
Chen Muhua (f)	Romania; Italy; Spain; Federal Republic of Germany	20 Jan-03 Feb 85
Latin America		
Wu Xueqian	Mexico; Panama; Venezuela; Argentina; Brazil; Peru	01-16 Aug 84
Han Xu	Antigua and Barbuda; Colombia; Ecuador; Guyana; Suriname	01-20 Dec 84
Gu Mu	Brazil; Venezuela; Mexico	09 Mar-13 Apr 85
Middle East		
Wu Xueqian	Iran	23-26 Nov 84
He Zhengwen	Jordan; Oman; Pakistan	22 Dec 84-11 Jan 85
Zhang Jingfu	Iran; Turkey; Kuwait; Algeria	26 Feb-21 Mar 85
North Africa		
Zhang Jingfu	Iran; Turkey; Kuwait; Algeria	26 Feb-21 Mar 85
North America		
Wang Zhen	United States	00 Mar-18 Apr 85
Zheng Tianxiang	United States	05-00 May 85
Northeast Asia		
Hu Yaobang	North Korea	04-06 May 85
Peng Zhen	Japan	21-29 Apr 85
Oceania		
Hu Yaobang	Australia; New Zealand; Western Samoa; Fiji; Papua New Guinea	13-24 Apr 85
South Asia		
He Zhengwen	Jordan; Oman; Pakistan	22 Dec 84-11 Jan 85

Appendix C: Regions Visited

Wu Xueqian	Singapore; Sri Lanka	23-30 Jan 85
Southeast Asia		
Wu Xueqian	Singapore; Sri Lanka	23-30 Jan 85
Li Xiannian	Burma; Thailand	04-15 Mar 85
Wu Xueqian	Philippines; Indonesia	14-26 Apr 85
Soviet Union		
Qian Qichen	Bulgaria; Czechoslovakia; Soviet Union	22 Jun-04 Jul 84
Li Peng	Soviet Union	13-15 Mar 85
West Africa		
Tian Jiyun	Sierra Leone; Nigeria; Benin; Togo; Mali; Liberia	25 Nov-14 Dec 84
Western Europe		
Li Xiannian	Spain; Portugal; Malta	12-21 Nov 84
Zhao Ziyang	France; Belgium; Sweden; Denmark; Norway; Italy	30 May-17 Jun 84
Chen Muhua (f)	Romania; Italy; Spain; Federal Republic of Germany	20 Jan-03 Feb 85

Appendix D: Countries Visited

Algeria Zhang Jingfu	26 Feb-21 Mar 85
Antigua and Barbuda Han Xu	01-20 Dec 84
Argentina Wu Xueqian	01-16 Aug 84
Australia Hu Yaobang	13-24 Apr 85
Belgium Zhao Ziyang	30 May-17 Jun 84
Benin Tian Jiyun	25 Nov-14 Dec 84
Brazil Wu Xueqian	01-16 Aug 84
Gu Mu	09 Mar-13 Apr 85
Bulgaria Chen Muhua (f)	09-20 Sep 84
Qian Qichen	22 Jun-04 Jul 84
Burma Li Xiannian	04-15 Mar 85
Colombia Han Xu	01-20 Dec 84
Czechoslovakia Qian Qichen	22 Jun-04 Jul 84
Denmark Zhao Ziyang	30 May-17 Jun 84
Ecuador Han Xu	01-20 Dec 84
Federal Republic of Germany Chen Muhua (f)	20 Jan-03 Feb 85
Fiji Hu Yaobang	13-24 Apr 85
France Zhao Ziyang	30 May-17 Jun 84
German Democratic Republic Chen Muhua (f)	09-20 Sep 84

Appendix D: Countries Visited

Guyana Han Xu	01-20 Dec 84
Indonesia Wu Xueqian	14-26 Apr 85
Iran Wu Xueqian	23-26 Nov 84
Zhang Jingfu	26 Feb-21 Mar 85
Italy Zhao Ziyang	30 May-17 Jun 84
Chen Muhua (f)	20 Jan-03 Feb 85
Japan Peng Zhen	21-29 Apr 85
Jordan He Zhengwen	22 Dec 84-11 Jan 85
Kuwait Zhang Jingfu	26 Feb-21 Mar 85
Liberia Tian Jiyun	25 Nov-14 Dec 84
Mali Tian Jiyun	25 Nov-14 Dec 84
Malta Li Xiannian	12-21 Nov 84
Mexico Wu Xueqian	01-16 Aug 84
Gu Mu	09 Mar-13 Apr 85
New Zealand Hu Yaobang	13-24 Apr 85
Nigeria Tian Jiyun	25 Nov-14 Dec 84
North Korea Hu Yaobang	04-06 May 85
Norway Zhao Ziyang	30 May-17 Jun 84
Oman He Zhengwen	22 Dec 84-11 Jan 85
Pakistan He Zhengwen	22 Dec 84-11 Jan 85

Appendix D: Countries Visited

Panama Wu Xueqian	01-16 Aug 84
Papua New Guinea Hu Yaobang	13-24 Apr 85
Peru Wu Xueqian	01-16 Aug 84
Philippines Wu Xueqian	14-26 Apr 85
Portugal Li Xiannian	12-21 Nov 84
Romania Li Xiannian	08 Aug-05 Sep 84
Wan Li	17-27 Nov 84
Chen Muhua (f)	20 Jan-03 Feb 85
Sierra Leone Tian Jiyun	25 Nov-14 Dec 84
Singapore Wu Xueqian	23-30 Jan 85
Soviet Union Qian Qichen	22 Jun-04 Jul 84
Li Peng	13-15 Mar 85
Spain Li Xiannian	12-21 Nov 84
Chen Muhua (f)	20 Jan-03 Feb 85
Sri Lanka Wu Xueqian	23-30 Jan 85
Suriname Han Xu	01-20 Dec 84
Sweden Zhao Ziyang	30 May-17 Jun 84
Thailand Li Xiannian	04-15 Mar 85
Togo Tian Jiyun	25 Nov-14 Dec 84
Turkey Zhang Jingfu	26 Feb-21 Mar 85

Appendix D: Countries Visited

United States

Wang Zhen

00 Mar-18 Apr 85

Zheng Tianxiang

05-00 May 85

Venezuela

Wu Xueqian

01-16 Aug 84

Gu Mu

09 Mar-13 Apr 85

Western Samoa

Hu Yaobang

13-24 Apr 85

Yugoslavia

Chen Muhua (f)

09-20 Sep 84

Li Xiannian

08 Aug-05 Sep 84

Appendix E: Stopover Visits*

Thailand	Southeast Asia	Wu Xueqian
	South Asia	
Hong Kong	North America	Wang Zhen
United States	Latin America	Gu Mu
Thailand	Southeast Asia	Wu Xueqian
Pakistan	Western Europe	Zhao Ziyang
Romania	Eastern Europe	Chen Muhua (f)
Pakistan	Western Europe	Li Xiannian
Liberia	West Africa	Tian Jiyun
Zaire		

Appendix F: Trip Report Summaries

Record: 11

<u>Name</u>	Zhao Ziyang
<u>Position</u>	Premier, State Council
<u>Region</u>	Western Europe
<u>Country Visited</u>	France
<u>Country Visited</u>	Belgium
<u>Country Visited</u>	Sweden
<u>Country Visited</u>	Denmark
<u>Country Visited</u>	Norway
<u>Country Visited</u>	Italy
<u>Stopover</u>	Pakistan
<u>Dates In/Out</u>	30 May-17 Jun 84
<u>Summary</u>	<p>Zhao Ziyang's West European tour was devoted to furthering China's "open door" policy. He expressed great interest in the industrial and technological offerings in each of the host countries. All his meetings with government, political, industrial and business community leaders emphasized bilateral economic cooperation and trade. On the political side, Zhao called for West European unity, independent foreign policies, and cooperation in international affairs. Disarmament, the arms race, and the general international situation were also discussed. On his stopover in Pakistan, Zhao pledged China's support for the Pakistani people.</p>

Record: 10

<u>Name</u>	Qian Qichen
<u>Position</u>	Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs
<u>Region</u>	Eastern Europe
<u>Region</u>	Soviet Union
<u>Country Visited</u>	Bulgaria
<u>Country Visited</u>	Czechoslovakia
<u>Country Visited</u>	Soviet Union
<u>Dates In/Out</u>	22 Jun-04 Jul 84
<u>Summary</u>	<p>Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Qian Qichen's 2-week trip to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union received little media coverage. Qian and his counterparts discussed "international issues of mutual interest"--little else was revealed. The members of Qian's entourage were not identified. It was noted that in meetings with the Soviets, the three obstacles to normalizing bilateral relations were discussed, though no progress was reported. Less than a week after Qian's return to China, <u>Beijing Review</u> published an article scoring the Soviet Union and citing bleak prospects for Sino-Soviet normalization.</p>

Record: 1

<u>Name</u>	Wu Xueqian
<u>Position</u>	State Councillor; Minister of Foreign Affairs

Appendix F: Trip Report Summaries

Record: 1 (continued)

Region
Country Visited
Country Visited
Country Visited
Country Visited
Country Visited
Country Visited
Dates In/Out
Summary

Latin America
Mexico
Panama
Venezuela
Argentina
Brazil
Peru

01-16 Aug 84

Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian made a four-country tour of Mexico, Venezuela, Argentina, and Brazil with stopovers in Panama and Peru. A member of his delegation made a sidetrip to Cuba. It was the first Latin American tour by a Chinese foreign minister. An agreement on peaceful use of nuclear energy with Brazil was initialed (and subsequently signed in Beijing on 11 October); and a cultural agreement with Argentina, and consular agreements with Brazil and Mexico were signed during the 16-day tour (1-16 August 1984). As a direct follow-up to Wu's visit to Argentina, his counterpart, Dante Caputo, visited China in April 1985 and signed a 12-article bilateral agreement on peaceful use of nuclear energy, but the contents were not immediately released pending review by the IEAE and the US Department of State.

Record: 3

Name
Position
Region
Country Visited
Country Visited
Dates In/Out

Li Xiannian
President of China; Member, 12th CCP-CC Political Bureau
Eastern Europe
Romania
Yugoslavia
08 Aug-(5 Sep 84

Record: 2

Name
Position
Region
Country Visited
Country Visited
Country Visited
Stopover
Dates In/Out
Summary

Chen Muhua (f)
State Councillor; Minister for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade; Alternate Member, 12th CCP-CC Political Bureau
Eastern Europe
Yugoslavia
Bulgaria
German Democratic Republic
Romania
09-20 Sep 84
Chen Muhua's visit concluded bilateral trade agreements and protocols for scientific and technical cooperation with three Eastern European countries: Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and East Germany. She is the highest ranking Chinese official to visit Bulgaria in almost 20 years.

Record: 4

Name
Position
Region
Country Visited

Li Xiannian
President of China; Member, 12th CCP-CC Political Bureau
Western Europe
Spain

Appendix F: Trip Report Summaries

Record: 4 (continued)

Country Visited
Country Visited
Stopover
Dates In/Out
Summary

Portugal

Malta

Pakistan

12-21 Nov 84

President Li Xiannian, accompanied by Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, visited Spain, Portugal and Malta between November 12-21, 1984. In Spain, Wu signed an economic and industrial cooperation agreement (November 15) and he and his Spanish counterpart exchanged notes establishing consulates in Barcelona and Shanghai. While reportedly the Macao issue was not formally discussed, Wu publicly raised the Hong Kong agreement as a useful model for resolving that issue "left over from history." The major issues discussed in Portugal and Malta were improving bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

Record: 7

Name
Position
Region
Country Visited
Dates In/Out
Summary

Wan Li

Member, 12th CCP-CC Political Bureau; Vice Premier, State Council; Secretary, CCP Secretariat

Eastern Europe

Romania

17-27 Nov 84

Politburo member and Vice Premier Wan Li headed the Chinese Communist Party delegation to the 13th Romanian Communist Party Congress (17-27 November 1984). He reiterated China's long-standing support for Romania's independence from the Soviet Union. The visit reinforced the existing good relations between the two parties and governments. Wan met with the heads of Romania's Communist Party and government.

Record: 8

Name
Position
Region
Country Visited
Dates In/Out
Summary

Wu Xueqian

State Councillor; Minister of Foreign Affairs

Middle East

Iran

23-26 Nov 84

Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian paid a four-day visit to Iran from 23 to 26 November 1984, reciprocating the September 1983 visit to China of his Iranian counterpart Minister of Foreign Affairs Ali Akbar Velayati. Wu held three rounds of talks on bilateral and international issues with Velayati and met with other Iranian officials including Prime Minister Mir Hosein Musavi-Khamenei, President Ali Khamenei, and Parliament Speaker Hojatt ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani. At the end of the visit, a joint communique announced that the talks were held in a friendly atmosphere and played an effective role in expanding relations between China and

Appendix F: Trip Report Summaries

Record: 8 (continued)

Iran. Wu's visit indicates the continuation of gradual and steady improvement in ties between China and Iran since 1983.

Record: 6

<u>Name</u>	Tian Jiyun
<u>Position</u>	Vice Premier, State Council
<u>Region</u>	West Africa
<u>Country Visited</u>	Sierra Leone
<u>Country Visited</u>	Nigeria
<u>Country Visited</u>	Benin
<u>Country Visited</u>	Togo
<u>Country Visited</u>	Mali
<u>Country Visited</u>	Liberia
<u>Stopover</u>	Liberia
<u>Stopover</u>	Zaire
<u>Dates In/Out</u>	25 Nov-14 Dec 84
<u>Summary</u>	Tian Jiyun's delegation visited six African countries, made a stopover visit in Zaire, and probably added Liberia to the itinerary after making an initial stopover there at the beginning of the West African tour. Tian's visit sought to increase prospects for economic and technological cooperation and heighten the friendship, understanding, unity and cooperation between China and the African states, and the Chinese and African peoples. Tian signed agreements on economic and technological cooperation with Sierra Leone, Benin, Mali, and Liberia. China will provide interest-free loans to be used mainly for projects under construction, the consolidation of projects in operation, and for building some small- and medium-sized new projects in the agricultural, industrial, cultural, and health fields.

Record: 5

<u>Name</u>	Han Xu
<u>Position</u>	Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs
<u>Region</u>	Latin America
<u>Country Visited</u>	Antigua and Barbuda
<u>Country Visited</u>	Colombia
<u>Country Visited</u>	Ecuador
<u>Country Visited</u>	Guyana
<u>Country Visited</u>	Suriname
<u>Dates In/Out</u>	01-20 Dec 84
<u>Summary</u>	Han's five-country trip to Latin America was low-level enough not to gain enough local or Chinese media exposure to provide more than a few basic facts about countries visited, dates of visits, and officials with whom he met. It can be inferred from the types of persons he met with that the visit was largely economic in nature and

Appendix F: Trip Report Summaries

Record: 5 (continued)

probably focused on possible joint ventures and trade deals.

Record: 9

Name He Zhengwen
Position Deputy Chief of General Staff, PLA
Region Middle East
Region South Asia
Country Visited Jordan
Country Visited Oman
Country Visited Pakistan
Dates In/Out 22 Dec 84-11 Jan 85
Summary He Zhengwen's visit to Jordan, Oman, and Pakistan received very little press coverage and few details on the trip were forthcoming. The members of He's delegation are unknown. It can be inferred that because of He's position as Deputy Chief of General Staff, PLA, and the types of persons he met with, the visit focussed on military matters--and possibly cooperation in training.

Record: 13

Name Chen Muhua (f)
Position Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade; Alternate Member, 12th CCP-CC Political Bureau; State Councillor
Region Eastern Europe
Region Western Europe
Country Visited Romania
Country Visited Italy
Country Visited Spain
Country Visited Federal Republic of Germany
Dates In/Out 20 Jan-03 Feb 85
Summary Chen's trip sought to expand economic cooperation with one Eastern European and three Western European countries. In Romania, she signed a 1985 goods exchange and trade payments agreement. In Italy, she signed an agreement on investment protection. In Spain, Chen met with officials with economic orientations, but signed no agreements. In West Germany, Chen attended the 4th session of the Joint China-Federal Germany Committee of Economic Cooperation, the opening ceremony of the China-West German joint trade corporation in Hamburg, and held talks with economic officials.

Record: 12

Name Wu Xueqian
Position State Councillor; Minister of Foreign Affairs

Appendix F: Trip Report Summaries

Record: 12 (continued)

Region Southeast Asia
Region South Asia
Country Visited Singapore
Country Visited Sri Lanka
Stopover Thailand
Dates In/Out 23-30 Jan 85
Summary Wu's trip to Singapore and Sri Lanka (with a stopover visit in Thailand) was to "promote mutual understanding, deepen friendship and develop cooperation." In Thailand, Wu met Foreign Minister and Air Chief Marshal Siddhi and affirmed China's support for Thailand's Kampuchean policy. In Sri Lanka, Wu and Sri Lankan leaders agreed to strengthen and consolidate existing relations, as well as the need to promote greater economic cooperation. In Singapore, the willingness to enhance cooperation in various fields was expressed. Wu reiterated China's stance on Kampuchea and the state of Sino-Vietnamese relations. While in Singapore, Wu met with Indonesian officials; it was disclosed the two sides will negotiate on the issue of direct trade. Members of Wu's delegation were not revealed.

Record: 16

Name Zhang Jingfu
Position State Councillor
Region Middle East
Region North Africa
Country Visited Iran
Country Visited Turkey
Country Visited Kuwait
Country Visited Algeria
Dates In/Out 26 Feb-21 Mar 85
Summary State Councillor Zhang Jingfu led a government delegation to Iran, Turkey, Kuwait, and Algeria, seeking to expand bilateral economic cooperation and trade. In Turkey and Algeria, Chinese officials participated in annual joint committee meetings to discuss specific methods of economic cooperation. Similar discussions were held in Kuwait and a protocol was signed establishing such a joint economic committee in Iran. Although Zhang's delegation may have discussed political issues such as the Iran-Iraq War with these Middle East/North African leaders, press reports focussed almost entirely on economic relations.

Record: 22

Name Wang Zhen
Position Member, 12th CCP-CC Political Bureau; President, CCP Central Party School
Region North America

Appendix F: Trip Report Summaries

Record: 22 (continued)

Country Visited
Stopover
Dates In/Out
Summary

United States

Hong Kong

00 Mar-18 Apr 85

Political Bureau member and President of the CCP Central Party School Wang Zhen made a personal visit to the United States, probably in March-April 1985, for unspecified medical treatment. Xinhua News Agency did not report on the visit.

Record: 15

Name
Position
Region
Country Visited
Country Visited
Dates In/Out
Summary

Li Xiannian

President of China; Member, 12th CCP-CC Political Bureau

Southeast Asia

Burma

Thailand

04-15 Mar 85

China's President Li Xiannian made a State visit to Burma (4-11 March 1985) and Thailand (11-15 March 1985). Li's visit to Burma reinforced the existing good relations between Beijing and Rangoon. His visit to Thailand, the first for a Chinese head of state, enhanced the already favorable relations between Beijing and Bangkok. In Thailand, Li reaffirmed China's support for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and insisted that a political solution to the 6-year old conflict in Kampuchea is out of the question unless Vietnam's armed forces are withdrawn from that country. During Li's visit to Thailand agreements were signed on the promotion and protection of investments and the establishment of a joint economic cooperation committee.

Record: 14

Name
Position
Region
Country Visited
Country Visited
Country Visited
Stopover
Dates In/Out
Summary

Gu Mu

State Councillor

Latin America

Brazil

Venezuela

Mexico

United States

09 Mar-13 Apr 85

Gu's trip was primarily economic in nature. It was another in a series of high-level economic delegation exchanges between Latin America and China aimed at improving the balance of trade. He attended the presidential inauguration in Brazil and met with government officials and industrialists in Brazil, Venezuela, and Mexico to discuss ways of improving bilateral trade and technological cooperation. Talks in Brazil confirmed the already relatively improved bilateral trade balance, and agreements signed in Mexico

Appendix F: Trip Report Summaries

Record: 14 (continued)

City appeared to pave the way for a better trade balance with Mexico. Based on available reportage, it is apparent that no progress was made in talks with Venezuelan counterparts, although talks were cordial and agreement on various international issues was stated. Gu also made a brief stopover in the United States.

Record: 17

Name
Position
Region
Country Visited
Dates In/Out
Summary

Li Peng
Vice Premier, State Council
Soviet Union
Soviet Union
13-15 Mar 85

Vice Premier Li Peng led the Chinese Government delegation to attend the funeral of Konstantin Chernenko and to pay respects to his successor Mikhail Gorbachev. Li was received by Gorbachev and expressed support for the CPSU General Secretary's hope for improved Sino-Soviet relations. Li particularly stressed improvements in political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields. To an assembled group of Chinese in the Soviet Union, Li emphasized that the goal of Chinese foreign policy is to preserve world peace, which can be achieved by pursuing an independent or non-aligned course.

Record: 18

Name
Position
Region
Country Visited
Country Visited
Country Visited
Country Visited
Country Visited
Dates In/Out
Summary

Hu Yaobang
General Secretary, Chinese Communist Party
Oceania
Australia
New Zealand
Western Samoa
Fiji
Papua New Guinea
13-24 Apr 85

CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang made a goodwill visit to five Oceanian countries: Australia, New Zealand, Western Samoa, Fiji, and Papua New Guinea, 13-24 April 1985. In each country Hu discussed the possibilities for increased trade, and economic and technical cooperation. In Australia Hu reportedly discussed the (co)production of Wamira trainer aircraft. Australia issued a license for the Bank of China to operate in Sydney and the two countries signed an agreement to open two new Chinese consulates in Australia and vice versa. Australia and China also signed two Memoranda of Understanding for technical assistance projects and issued a joint communique on the visit. In New Zealand, Hu and his counterparts discussed issues of common concern; Hu called his visit a complete success.

Appendix F: Trip Report Summaries

Record: 18 (continued)

On behalf of the Chinese Government, Hu presented a grant of \$500,000 to the Government of Western Samoa. In Fiji, Hu announced China would give that country \$200,000. In Papua New Guinea, Hu announced a grant of \$800,000 in addition to an earlier interest-free loan of about \$6 million. Hu said China was ready to resume diplomatic relations with Indonesia and would take a positive attitude towards participating in the 1988 Olympics in Seoul. Hu also stressed China's stand on disarmament and making the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone.

Record: 21

Name
Position
Region
Country Visited
Country Visited
Stopover
Dates In/Out
Summary

Wu Xueqian
State Councillor; Minister of Foreign Affairs
Southeast Asia
Philippines
Indonesia
Thailand
14-26 Apr 85

China's Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian made an official visit to the Philippines (April 18-22), and at the invitation of the Indonesian Government led an official delegation to attend the commemorative meeting (April 24-25) marking the 30th anniversary of the 1955 Bandung Conference. He made a stopover visit in Bangkok, Thailand (April 17). Wu reassured both Philippine and Indonesian leaders that China valued mutual friendship and provided only moral support to the communist parties in the region. An agreement aimed at an ameliorative adjustment in Sino-Philippine trade relations was effected, and proposals raised for broader economic relationships. In Indonesia, arrangements were made to initiate direct trade relations.

Record: 20

Name
Position
Region
Country Visited
Dates In/Out
Summary

Peng Zhen
Chairman, National People's Congress; Member, 12th CCP-CC Political Bureau
Northeast Asia
Japan
21-29 Apr 85

Peng Zhen, Chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress visited Japan (21-29 April 1985) at the invitation of the Japanese Diet. Peng met in Tokyo with leaders of the Diet, the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister, the Emperor, and leaders of the Japanese business community. Throughout his visit Peng stressed the need for expanding Sino-Japanese economic cooperation. Peng also visited Osaka, Kobe, and Kyoto.

Appendix F: Trip Report Summaries

Record: 19

Name Hu Yaobang
Position General Secretary, Chinese Communist Party
Region Northeast Asia
Country Visited North Korea
Dates In/Out 04-06 May 85
Summary Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang met with North Korean President Kim Il-song on 4-6 May 1985 on the Korean border. Officially, both sides claimed that important (but unidentified) matters of mutual concern were discussed and with mutual agreement. Specific issues may have included US port calls to China, the results of Sino-Soviet talks and the initiation of economic cooperation with South Korea. The Chinese were warm in their official response to the meeting while the North Koreans were formal.

Record: 23

Name Zheng Tianxiang
Position President, Supreme People's Court
Region North America
Country Visited United States
Dates In/Out 05-00 May 85
Summary Zheng Tianxiang, President of the Supreme People's Court, visited the United States in May 1985 reciprocating the 1981 visit of Chief Justice Warren E. Burger. The purpose of his visit was to further US-China friendship through increased mutual understanding between the judicial circles of the two countries.

CURRENT CHINESE LEADERSHIP TRAVELS ABROAD,
MAY 1984-JUNE 1985

August 1985

Author: Andrea M. Savada

PREFACE

This research aid summarizes findings on the foreign travels of selected Chinese leaders--the President, Premier and Vice Premiers, State Councillors and those with similar ranks, the Ministers and Vice Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, members of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) Political Bureau, and selected military and other officials--between May 1984 and June 1985. Trips begun in June 1985 but ending in July 1985 are included. The delegation leaders, regions and countries visited, and bilateral and strategic statements made are variables included in the data base.

The information in this report, generated from a computerized database, is derived from a variety of Chinese sources including Xinhua News Agency reports, Beijing Review and China Daily, and from the foreign press (usually cited in Foreign Broadcast Information Service Daily Reports) in the countries to which the leaders travelled. Information is updated continually as trips occur and as new material on previous trips is provided. Contributors to the database are Beth Green, Marcia Ristaino, Mark Roth, Andrea Savada, and Robert Worden. Word processing on textual portions of this study was accomplished by Denise Winebrenner.

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
SUMMARY	vii
1. OVERVIEW	1
2. FINDINGS	2
a. Leaders and Delegations	2
b. Regions, Countries, and Stopover Visits	2
c. China's Foreign Policy	3
3. PROSPECTS	4

APPENDIXES

A. Current Chinese Leadership: Countries and Dates Visited by Delegation Leader	7
B. Current Chinese Leadership: Composition of Delegations	9
C. Current Chinese Leadership: Regions Visited	19
D. Current Chinese Leadership: Countries Visited by Delegation Leader and Specific Dates	23
E. Current Chinese Leadership: Stopover Visits	27
F. Current Chinese Leadership: Trip Report Summaries	29

ILLUSTRATION

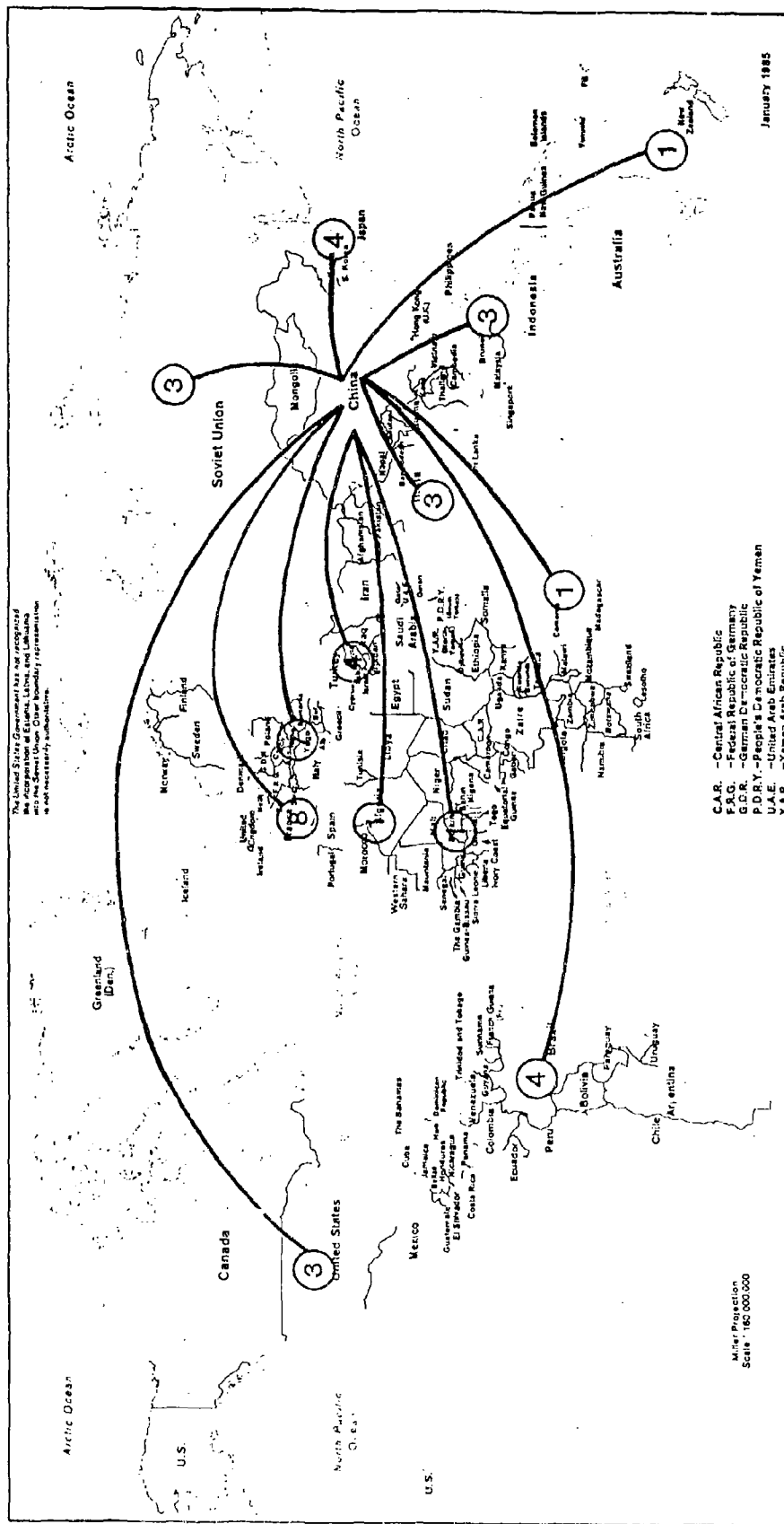
Map - Frequency of Visits to Geographic Regions	ix
-------------------------------------------------------	----

SUMMARY

Certain patterns can be discerned from the foreign travels of selected Chinese leaders from May 1984 through June 1985. Most of the trips were made to improve relations--particularly to expand trade, economic, industrial, and technological cooperation--and to further China's "open door" policy. For the purpose of this study, these regions are divided into the First World--the United States and the Soviet Union; the Second World--other industrialized nations; and the Third World--developing nations. Trips to Third World countries were made more frequently than to Second and First World countries. Trips to Second World countries were made to publicize China's "open door" policy, meet the business community and appropriate government leaders, encourage investment in China, and seek technical cooperation agreements--particularly on technology transfer. Political issues usually were relegated to a minor role. Travel to Third World countries was not only to seek increased economic cooperation but also to promote Third World causes and confirm China's agreement on Third World issues. Grants and interest-free loans were made exclusively in the Third World, while economic agreements and joint committee meetings were more frequently attended in Second World countries.

Nearly every visit had an economic orientation. The exceptions were the trips to the United States and the Soviet Union and the three military-oriented trips. The leaders also routinely toured economic projects, scenic spots, and historical sites in the countries visited. However, in some countries, the lack of press coverage makes it necessary to hypothesize the nature of the visit and types of issues discussed--from the positions of the members of the delegation and their contacts.

FREQUENCY OF VISITS TO GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS



800275 (545039) 1-85

Number of Visits

Regions

8

7

4

3

1

ix

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1. OVERVIEW

In the 13 months since Premier Zhao Ziyang's May 1984 West European tour, China has sent 30 delegations to various parts of the world, primarily in search of expanded economic ties. China's modernization program has provided the impetus for the renewal of the "open door" policy, as well as the need for increased economic and technological cooperation. Consequently, a growing number of missions have been sent to other countries to seek various economic agreements and links.

In the following database, information is categorized according to:

- Name--the leader of the delegation;
- Position--the capacity in which the delegation leader travelled;
- Region--geographic area of foreign travel;
Country visited--specific country visited;
- Stopover--brief visit not on scheduled itinerary;
- Date in--beginning date of trip;
- Date out--ending date of trip;
- Delegation--the delegation leader, those accompanying him or her, and the positions in which they travelled;
- Contacts--foreign leaders with whom the leader and/or delegation members held talks--including leaders of stopover countries and those of other countries or organizations also visiting the host country. For example, Li Xiannian met with Palestinian Liberation Organization Chairman Yasir Arafat while they were both attending National Day celebrations in Romania. Only contacts more substantive than airport greetings and fetings at banquets are included;
- Analysis--the narrative trip report;
- Summary--itinerary and major events of the trip;
- Bilateral issues--statements made during the visit;
- Strategic issues--statements made during the visit;
- Reciprocal visits--previous and subsequent visits made by Chinese and foreign leaders to each other's countries; and
- Sources--the material on which the trip reports are based.

2. FINDINGS

a. Leaders and Delegations

Appendix A provides the leaders of the delegations, the countries, and the dates of the tours. Not surprisingly, Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian has led the greatest number of delegations abroad. Appendix B lists the leaders of the delegations in boldface and also provides the names of delegation members accompanying them and the regions and dates visited. In most instances, the composition of the delegation reflects the position of the leader of the delegation. However, it is not unusual for a Vice Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade to accompany the Minister of Foreign Affairs or for a State Councillor to be accompanied by a vice minister from one of the above-mentioned ministries. Of the 30 trips covered from May 1984 through June 1985, less than half had complete listings of delegation members--indeed nine list only the delegation leader, and eight list some members of the delegation, but only allude to other unnamed members. In these cases, a foreign press service usually reported the total delegation count, but did not provide the names of other members.

b. Regions, Countries, and Stopover Visits

In the period considered, the selected leaders travelled to 13 geographic regions: Eastern Europe, Western Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, North Africa, Southern Africa, West Africa, South Asia, Southeast Asia, Northeast Asia, Oceania, North America, and the Soviet Union. Appendix C tracks the regions visited by delegation leader with countries and dates also provided. Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian, the most frequent traveler, has made four trips to four different regions--Latin America, the Middle East, South Asia, and Southeast Asia (twice, but to different countries). The region visited most frequently was Western Europe--eight times by eight different leaders. This is probably because of China's desire to publicize its "open door" policy, meet government and business leaders who might assist in China's modernization, and encourage investment and technology transfer. The second most frequently visited region was Eastern Europe--seven times by six different leaders. This is probably related to China's study of East European economic models for its modernization. Three-quarters of the regions were visited more than once. In the four geographic areas that had only one trip, three were to Africa, and the sole trip to Oceania was made by CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang, who toured five countries.

Appendix D lists the 59 countries visited on a scheduled itinerary with the delegation leader and specific dates of the visit. The majority of the countries toured belong to the Third World. The country visited most frequently was Romania--four times by four different leaders. There were stopover visits on 13 of the 30 trips tracked. On Vice Premier Tian Jiyun's visit to West Africa, Liberia was visited first as a stopover, then added to the itinerary for an official visit. Thailand was twice the scene of stopover visits, both made by Wu Xueqian on trips to Southeast and/or South Asia. Pakistan has been the site of three stopovers on trips to Western Europe--two by Premier Zhao Ziyang and one by President Li Xiannian. Pakistan has also been visited twice by military leaders--PLA Deputy Chief of General Staff He

Zhengwen, and Minister of National Defense Zhang Aiping. Appendix E lists the stopover visits with the region of the scheduled trip and delegation leader.

c. China's Foreign Policy

Although the agenda for the 3d Session of the 6th National People's Congress (NPC), held in Beijing beginning in March 1985, did not formally include an examination of China's foreign policy, various sessions touched upon the issues. A comparison of these foreign-policy items with the bilateral and strategic statements made by the selected Chinese leaders in their travels abroad shows recurring themes. Both at the NPC and in meetings with foreign leaders, China seeks to brief its audience on its foreign policy and domestic economic reforms. China used both forums to propound its aims to seek friendship, promote economic and cultural development, and expand trade via the "open door" policy. China also used these opportunities to stress that it opposes hegemonism and seeks to safeguard world peace. Appendix F provides summaries of the trip reports for the May 1984-June 1985 period in chronological order.

Statements on bilateral and strategic issues made on travels to Second and Third World countries are classic examples of China's foreign policy lines. Issues in the First World are similarly illustrative of foreign policy statements.

- ° Although the bilateral issues vary from country to country, they remained thematically similar. In general, in Second and Third World countries, the issues centered on economic cooperation, technology transfer, trade expansion and trade imbalance, cultural relations, and friendship. In Third World countries, however, the mutual benefit of bilateral relations was stressed. This was not mentioned in Second World visits.
- ° Certain strategic issues were also similarly divided along Second and Third World lines. However, some strategic issues--concern with disarmament, the five principles of peaceful coexistence, safeguarding world peace, and maintaining an independent foreign policy--were addressed both in Second and Third World visits. On trips to West European countries, North-South dialog, North-South cooperation, and Western European unity were the issues most frequently discussed. Statements on strategic issues made in Third World countries were oriented towards South-South cooperation, the right of self-determination, peaceful resolution of conflict, fear of superpower confrontation, support for OPEC, ASEAN and other regional organizations, and the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific and a peace zone in the Indian Ocean.
- ° The leaders' travels to the United States and the Soviet Union during this period cannot be considered economic in purpose or consistent with other general foreign-policy goals. Of the two visits to the United States, one was for medical treatment, the other a reciprocal judicial visit. No statements with strategic significance were made on either of these visits. Of the two

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A: COUNTRIES AND DATES VISITED BY DELEGATION LEADER

Chen Muhua (f) Yugoslavia; Bulgaria; German Democratic Republic	09-20 Sep 84
Romania; Italy, Spain; Federal Republic of Germany	20 Jan-08 Feb 85
Gu Mu Brazil; Venezuela; Mexico	09 Mar-13 Apr 85
Han Xu Antigua and Barbuda; Colombia; Ecuador; Guyana; Suriname	01-20 Dec 84
He Zhengwen Jordan; Oman; Pakistan	22 Dec 84-11 Jan 85
Hu Yaobang Australia; New Zealand; Western Samoa; Fiji; Papua New Guinea	13-24 Apr 85
North Korea	04-06 May 85
Li Peng Soviet Union	13-15 Mar 85
German Democratic Republic; Poland; Hungary	15 May-05 Jun 85
Li Xiannian Romania; Yugoslavia	08 Aug-05 Sep 84
Spain; Portugal; Malta	09-21 Nov 84
Burma; Thailand	04-15 Mar 85
Peng Zhen Japan	21-29 Apr 85
Qian Liren Portugal; Iraq	19 Jun-03 Jul 85
Qian Qichen Bulgaria; Czechoslovakia; Soviet Union	22 Jun-04 Jul 84
Song Ping Madagascar; Mauritius	21 Jun-01 Jul 85
Tian Jiyun Sierra Leone; Nigeria; Benin; Togo; Mali; Liberia	25 Nov-14 Dec 84

APPENDIX A: COUNTRIES AND DATES VISITED BY DELEGATION LEADER

Wan Li Romania	17-27 Nov 84
Wang Zhen United States	00 Mar-18 Apr 85
Wu Xueqian Mexico; Venezuela; Argentina; Brazil	01-16 Aug 84
Iran	23-26 Nov 84
Singapore; Sri Lanka	22-30 Jan 85
Philippines; Indonesia	17-26 Apr 85
Zhang Aiping Pakistan; Romania; Portugal	27 Jun-22 Jul 85
Zhang Jingfu Iran; Turkey; Kuwait; Algeria	26 Feb-21 Mar 85
Zhang Tingfa France; United Kingdom	29 May-20 Jun 85
Zhao Ziyang France; Belgium; Sweden; Denmark; Norway; Italy	30 May-17 Jun 84
United Kingdom; Federal Republic of Germany; Netherlands	02-20 Jun 85
Zheng Tianxiang United States	05-00 May 85
Zheng Tuobin Belgium	21-24 May 85

APPENDIX B: COMPOSITION OF DELEGATIONS

<p>Chen Muhua (f) Chen Muhua (f), State Councillor and Minister for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Jie, Assistant Minister for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade No further information on other delegation members.</p>	<p>Eastern Europe</p>	<p>09-20 Sep 84</p>
<p>Chen Muhua (f), Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade; State Councillor, and Alternate Member, 12th CCP-CC Political Bureau No further information on other delegation members.</p>	<p>Eastern Europe Western Europe</p>	<p>20 Jan-08 Feb 85</p>
<p>Gu Mu Gu Mu, State Councillor No further information on other delegation members.</p>	<p>Latin America</p>	<p>09 Mar-13 Apr 85</p>
<p>Han Xu Han Xu, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhen Yunao, Deputy Director, American and Oceanian Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Qiu Shengshui, 3d Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Huang Minhui, 3d Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<p>Latin America</p>	<p>01-20 Dec 84</p>
<p>He Zhengwen He Zhengwen, Deputy Chief of General Staff, PLA No further information on other delegation members (the Jordanian press mentioned a seven-member delegation).</p>	<p>Middle East South Asia</p>	<p>22 Dec 84-11 Jan 85</p>

APPENDIX B: COMPOSITION OF DELEGATIONS

Hu Yaobang

Hu Yaobang, General Secretary, Oceania 13-24 Apr 85
CCP CC

Hu Qili, Member, CCP CC
Secretariat

Yang Dezong, Deputy Director,
General Office, CCP CC

Zhu Qizhen, Vice Minister of
Foreign Affairs

Wang Pingping, Deputy to the
Minister of Foreign Economic
Relations and Trade

Ruan Chongwu, Vice Mayor,
Shanghai

Ma Yuzheng, Chinese Foreign
Ministry spokesman

No further information on
other delegation members
(AFP reports from
Wellington that Hu's party
was "60-strong" of
government ministers and
senior officials.)

Hu Yaobang, General Secretary, Northeast Asia 04-06 May 85
Chinese Communist Party

Li Shuzheng, Alternate Member,
CCP Central Committee;
Deputy Head, International
Liaison Department, CCP
Central Committee

Zhu Qizhen, Vice Minister of
Foreign Affairs

Xu Xin, Alternate Member, CCP
Central Committee; Deputy
Chief of the PLA General
Staff

Li Peng

Li Peng, Vice Premier, State Soviet Union 13-15 Mar 85
Council

Qian Qichen, Vice Minister of
Foreign Affairs

Dai Bingguo, Head, Soviet
Union and East European
Affairs Department, Ministry
of Foreign Affairs

Li Zewang, Chinese Ambassador
to the USSR

APPENDIX B: COMPOSITION OF DELEGATIONS

Li Peng, Vice Premier, State Council Qian Qichen, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Yicheng, Vice Minister of State Planning Commission Zeng Xianlian, Vice Minister of State Scientific and Technological Commission Chen Jie, Deputy to the Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade	Eastern Europe	15 May-05 Jun 85
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Li Xiannian Li Xiannian, President of China, and Member, 12th CCP-CC Political Bureau Hao Jianxiu, Alternate Member, CCP-CC Gong Dafei, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Chen Jie, Deputy to the Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Tao Siju, Vice Minister of Public Security Sun Honglie, Vice President, Chinese Academy of Sciences	Eastern Europe	08 Aug-05 Sep 84
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Li Xiannian, President of China, and Member, 12th CCP-CC Political Bureau Wu Xueqian, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and State Councillor Zheng Tuobin, Vice Minister, Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Li Zhongying, 2d Deputy Director, Hong Kong & Macau Office, State Council Lin Jiamei, spouse of Li Xiannian No further information on the seven other delegation members.	Western Europe	09-21 Nov 84
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Li Xiannian, President of China, and Member, 12th CCP-CC Political Bureau Ji Pengfei, State Councillor	Southeast Asia	04-15 Mar 85
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APPENDIX B: COMPOSITION OF DELEGATIONS

Liu Shuqing, Assistant
Minister of Foreign Affairs,
and Director, Asian Affairs
Department, Ministry of
Foreign Affairs

Xu Xin, Deputy Chief of the
PLA General Staff

Lu Xuejian, Vice Minister for
Foreign Economic Relations
and Trade

Lin Jiamei (f), spouse of
President Li Xiannian

Xu Hanbing (f), spouse of
State Councillor Ji Pengfei

Peng Zhen

Peng Zhen, Chairman, National People's Congress Standing Committee	Northeast Asia	21-29 Apr 85
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Wang Hanbin, Secretary
General, National People's
Congress and Chairman,
National People's Congress
Legislative Affairs
Commission

Fu Hao, Member, National
People's Congress Standing
Committee, and Vice
Chairman, National People's
Congress Foreign Affairs
Committee

Yan Mingfu, Deputy Secretary
General, National People's
Congress Standing Committee

Gu Angran, Vice Chairman,
National People's Congress
Legislative Affairs
Commission

Yang Jingyu, Deputy Secretary
General, National People's
Congress Legislative Affairs
Commission

Liu Shuqing, Assistant
Minister of Foreign Affairs,
and Director, Asian Affairs
Department, Ministry of
Foreign Affairs

Zhang Jieqing (f), spouse of
Peng Zhen

Qian Liren

Qian Liren, Head, International Liaison	Western Europe Middle East	19 Jun-03 Jul 85
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APPENDIX B: COMPOSITION OF DELEGATIONS

Department, Chinese
Communist Party
Zhu Dacheng, Chief,
unidentified section,
International Liaison
Department, Chinese
Communist Party
Guo Qingshi, Deputy Chief,
unidentified section (same
as above), International
Liaison Department, Chinese
Communist Party
No further information on
other delegation members.

<p>Qian Qichen Qian Qichen, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs No further information on other delegation members.</p>	<p>Eastern Europe 22 Jun-04 Jul 84 Soviet Union</p>
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<p>Song Ping Song Ping, State Councillor and Minister in Charge, State Planning Commission Lu Xuejian, Deputy Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade No further information on other delegation members.</p>	<p>Southern Africa 21 Jun-01 Jul 85</p>
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<p>Tian Jiyun Tian Jiyun, Vice Premier, State Council Gong Dafei, Advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Lu Xuejian, Vice Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade No further information on other delegation members (the African press reported a delegation of 20-22 members).</p>	<p>West Africa 25 Nov-14 Dec 84</p>
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<p>Wan Li Wan Li, Vice Premier, State Council, and Member, 12th CCP-CC Political Bureau Li Ximing, Member, 12th CCP-CC and 1st Secretary, Beijing Municipal CCP Committee Li Shuzheng (f), Alternate</p>	<p>Eastern Europe 17-27 Nov 84</p>
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APPENDIX B: COMPOSITION OF DELEGATIONS

Member, 12th CCP-CC and
Deputy Director,
International Liaison
Department, CCP-CC
Li Zewang, Ambassador to
Romania

Wang Zhen
Wang Zhen, Member, 12th CCP-CC North America 00 Mar-18 Apr 85
Political Bureau and
President, CCP Central Party
School
No further information on
other delegation members.

Wu Xueqian
Wu Xueqian, Minister of Latin America 01-16 Aug 84
Foreign Affairs
Zhu Qizhen, Assistant Minister
of Foreign Affairs
No further information on
other delegation members.

Wu Xueqian, Minister of Middle East 23-26 Nov 84
Foreign Affairs and State
Councillor
No further information on
other delegation members.

Wu Xueqian, State Councillor South Asia 22-30 Jan 85
and Minister of Foreign
Southeast Asia
Affairs
No further information on
other delegation members
(Singapore Domestic Service
reported Wu was accompanied
by 6 officials).

Wu Xueqian, Minister of Southeast Asia 17-26 Apr 85
Foreign Affairs
No further information on
other delegation members.

APPENDIX B: COMPOSITION OF DELEGATIONS

<p>Zhang Aiping Zhang Aiping, State Councillor and Minister of National Defense No further information on other delegation members.</p>	<p>South Asia Eastern Europe Western Europe</p>	<p>27 Jun-22 Jul 85</p>
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<p>Zhang Jingfu Zhang Jingfu, State Councillor Wei Yuming, Vice Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Tao Li, Vice Minister of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System Xiang Chongyang, Vice Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery Zhou Jue, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs</p>	<p>Middle East North Africa</p>	<p>26 Feb-21 Mar 85</p>
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<p>Zhang Tingfa Zhang Tingfa, Commander, PLA Air Force He Qinglin, Deputy Director, PLA Air Force Headquarters General Office Zhu Baoliu, Deputy Director, PLA Air Force Scientific Research Department Xiang Chunlei, Secretary to the PLA Air Force Commander</p>	<p>Western Europe</p>	<p>29 May-20 Jun 85</p>
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<p>Zhao Ziyang Zhao Ziyang, Premier, State Council Zhang Jingfu, State Councillor and Minister in Charge of the State Economic Commission Chen Chu, Deputy Secretary General, State Council Qian Qichen, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Jia Shi, Vice Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Tao Siju, Vice Minister of Public Security</p>	<p>Western Europe</p>	<p>30 May-17 Jun 84</p>
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APPENDIX B: COMPOSITION OF DELEGATIONS

<p>Zhao Ziyang, Premier, State Council Tian Jiyun, Vice Premier Wu Xueqian, State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Gan Ziyu, Vice Minister of the State Planning Commission Lin Zongtang, Vice Minister of the State Economic Commission (also mentioned as head, Chinese nuclear and power delegation) Jia Shi, Vice Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Bao Tong, Chief of Office for the Premier Zhou Nan, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Ke Zaishuo, Senior Representative, Sino-British Liaison Group (Hong Kong) Cai Zheng, Deputy Chief of Office, Leading Group of Major Technology and Equipment, State Council Sun Zhenyu, Division Chief, 3d Bureau (Western Europe), Ministry of Foreign Economic and Trade Relations Cao Aihua (f) Deputy Division Chief, Department of West European Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<p>Western Europe</p>	<p>02-20 Jun 85</p>
<p>Zheng Tianxiang Zheng Tianxiang, President, Supreme People's Court Ren Jianxin, Vice President, Supreme People's Court Hua Liankui, President, Shanghai People's Higher Court Tang Guangli, President, Guangdong People's Higher Court</p>	<p>North America</p>	<p>05-00 May 85</p>
<p>Zheng Tuobin Zheng Tuobin, Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zeng Tao, Member, NPC Standing Committee and Vice Chairman, NPC Foreign Affairs</p>	<p>Western Europe</p>	<p>21-24 May 85</p>

APPENDIX B: COMPOSITION OF DELEGATIONS

Committee

Zhou Yansong, Deputy Governor,
Guizhou Province

No further information on
other delegation members.

APPENDIX C: REGIONS VISITED

Eastern Europe

Qian Qichen Bulgaria; Czechoslovakia; 22 Jun-04 Jul 84
Soviet Union

Li Xiannian Romania; Yugoslavia 08 Aug-05 Sep 84

Chen Muhua (f) Yugoslavia; Bulgaria; 09-20 Sep 84
German Democratic
Republic

Wan Li Romania 17-27 Nov 84

Chen Muhua (f) Romania; Italy; Spain; 20 Jan-08 Feb 85
Federal Republic of
Germany

Li Peng German Democratic 15 May-05 Jun 85
Republic; Poland;
Hungary

Zhang Aiping Pakistan; Romania; 27 Jun-22 Jul 85
Portugal

Latin America

Wu Xueqian Mexico; Venezuela; 01-16 Aug 84
Argentina; Brazil

Han Xu Antigua and Barbuda; 01-20 Dec 84
Colombia; Ecuador;
Guyana; Suriname

Gu Mu Brazil; Venezuela; Mexico 09 Mar-13 Apr 85

Middle East

Wu Xueqian Iran 23-26 Nov 84

He Zhengwen Jordan; Oman; Pakistan 22 Dec 84-11 Jan 85

Zhang Jingfu Iran; Turkey; Kuwait; 26 Feb-21 Mar 85
Algeria

Qian Liren Portugal; Iraq 19 Jun-03 Jul 85

North Africa

Zhang Jingfu Iran; Turkey; Kuwait; 26 Feb-21 Mar 85
Algeria

North America

Wang Zhen United States 00 Mar-18 Apr 85

Zheng Tianxiang United States 05-00 May 85

APPENDIX C: REGIONS VISITED

Northeast Asia

Peng Zhen	Japan	21-29 Apr 85
Hu Yaobang	North Korea	04-06 May 85

Oceania

Hu Yaobang	Australia; New Zealand; Western Samoa; Fiji; Papua New Guinea	13-24 Apr 85
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South Asia

He Zhengwen	Jordan; Oman; Pakistan	22 Dec 84-11 Jan 85
Wu Xueqian	Sri Lanka; Singapore	22-30 Jan 85
Zhang Aiping	Pakistan; Romania; Portugal	27 Jun-22 Jul 85

Southeast Asia

Wu Xueqian	Sri Lanka; Singapore	22-30 Jan 85
Li Xiannian	Burma; Thailand	04-15 Mar 85
Wu Xueqian	Philippines; Indonesia	17-26 Apr 85

Southern Africa

Song Ping	Madagascar; Mauritius	21 Jun-01 Jul 85
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Soviet Union

Qian Qichen	Bulgaria; Czechoslovakia; Soviet Union	22 Jun-04 Jul 84
Li Peng	Soviet Union	13-15 Mar 85

West Africa

Tian Jiyun	Sierra Leone; Nigeria; Benin; Togo; Mali; Liberia	25 Nov-14 Dec 84
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Western Europe

Zhao Ziyang	France; Belgium; Sweden; Denmark; Norway; Italy	30 May-17 Jun 84
Li Xiannian	Spain; Portugal; Malta	09-21 Nov 84
Chen Muhua (f)	Romania; Italy; Spain; Federal Republic of Germany	20 Jan-08 Feb 85
Zheng Tuobin	Belgium	21-24 May 85
Zhang Tingfa	France; United Kingdom	29 May-20 Jun 85

APPENDIX C: REGIONS VISITED

Zhao Ziyang	United Kingdom; Federal Republic of Germany; Netherlands	02-20 Jun 85
Qian Liren	Portugal; Iraq	19 Jun-03 Jul 85
Zhang Aiping	Pakistan; Romania; Portugal	27 Jun-22 Jul 85

APPENDIX D: COUNTRIES VISITED BY DELEGATION LEADER AND SPECIFIC DATES

Algeria Zhang Jingfu	26 Feb-21 Mar 85
Antigua and Barbuda Han Xu	01-20 Dec 84
Argentina Wu Xueqian	01-16 Aug 84
Australia Hu Yaobang	13-24 Apr 85
Belgium Zhao Ziyang	30 May-17 Jun 84
Zheng Tuobin	21-24 May 85
Benin Tian Jiyun	25 Nov-14 Dec 84
Brazil Wu Xueqian	01-16 Aug 84
Gu Mu	09 Mar-13 Apr 85
Bulgaria Chen Muhua (f)	09-20 Sep 84
Qian Qichen	22 Jun-04 Jul 84
Burma Li Xiannian	04-15 Mar 85
Colombia Han Xu	01-20 Dec 84
Czechoslovakia Qian Qichen	22 Jun-04 Jul 84
Denmark Zhao Ziyang	30 May-17 Jun 84
Ecuador Han Xu	01-20 Dec 84
Federal Republic of Germany Chen Muhua (f)	20 Jan-08 Feb 85
Zhao Ziyang	02-20 Jun 85
Fiji Hu Yaobang	13-24 Apr 85
France Zhao Ziyang	30 May-17 Jun 84
Zhang Tingfa	29 May-20 Jun 85

APPENDIX D: COUNTRIES VISITED BY DELEGATIO LEADER AND SPECIFIC DATES

German Democratic Republic	
Chen Muhua (f)	09-20 Sep 84
Li Peng	15 May-05 Jun 85
Guyana	
Han Xu	01-20 Dec 84
Hungary	
Li Peng	15 May-05 Jun 85
Indonesia	
Wu Xueqian	17-26 Apr 85
Iran	
Wu Xueqian	23-26 Nov 84
Zhang Jingfu	26 Feb-21 Mar 85
Iraq	
Qian Liren	19 Jun-03 Jul 85
Italy	
Zhao Ziyang	30 May-17 Jun 84
Chen Muhua (f)	20 Jan-08 Feb 85
Japan	
Peng Zhen	21-29 Apr 85
Jordan	
He Zhengwen	22 Dec 84-11 Jan 85
Kuwait	
Zhang Jingfu	26 Feb-21 Mar 85
Liberia	
Tian Jiyun	25 Nov-14 Dec 84
Madagascar	
Song Ping	21 Jun-01 Jul 85
Mali	
Tian Jiyun	25 Nov-14 Dec 84
Malta	
Li Xiannian	09-21 Nov 84
Mauritius	
Song Ping	21 Jun-01 Jul 85
Mexico	
Wu Xueqian	01-16 Aug 84
Gu Mu	09 Mar-13 Apr 85

APPENDIX D: COUNTRIES VISITED BY DELEGATION LEADER AND SPECIFIC DATES

Netherlands Zhao Ziyang	02-20 Jun 85
New Zealand Hu Yaobang	13-24 Apr 85
Nigeria Tian Jiyun	25 Nov-14 Dec 84
North Korea Hu Yaobang	04-06 May 85
Norway Zhao Ziyang	30 May-17 Jun 84
Oman He Zhengwen	22 Dec 84-11 Jan 85
Pakistan He Zhengwen	22 Dec 84-11 Jan 85
Zhang Aiping	27 Jun-22 Jul 85
Papua New Guinea Hu Yaobang	13-24 Apr 85
Philippines Wu Xueqian	17-26 Apr 85
Poland Li Peng	15 May-05 Jun 85
Portugal Li Xiannian	09-21 Nov 84
Zhang Aiping	27 Jun-22 Jul 85
Qian Liren	19 Jun-03 Jul 85
Romania Li Xiannian	08 Aug-05 Sep 84
Wan Li	17-27 Nov 84
Chen Muhua (f)	20 Jan-08 Feb 85
Zhang Aiping	27 Jun-22 Jul 85
Sierra Leone Tian Jiyun	25 Nov-14 Dec 84
Singapore Wu Xueqian	22-30 Jan 85
Soviet Union Qian Qichen	22 Jun-04 Jul 84

APPENDIX D: COUNTRIES VISITED BY DELEGATION LEADER AND SPECIFIC DATES

Li Peng	13-15 Mar 85
Spain	
Li Xiannian	09-21 Nov 84
Chen Muhua (f)	20 Jan-08 Feb 85
Sri Lanka	
Wu Xueqian	22-30 Jan 85
Suriname	
Han Xu	01-20 Dec 84
Sweden	
Zhao Ziyang	30 May-17 Jun 84
Thailand	
Li Xiannian	04-15 Mar 85
Togo	
Tian Jiyun	25 Nov-14 Dec 84
Turkey	
Zhang Jingfu	26 Feb-21 Mar 85
United Kingdom	
Zhao Ziyang	02-20 Jun 85
Zhang Tingfa	29 May-20 Jun 85
United States	
Wang Zhen	00 Mar-18 Apr 85
Zheng Tianxiang	05-00 May 85
Venezuela	
Wu Xueqian	01-16 Aug 84
Gu Mu	09 Mar-13 Apr 85
Western Samoa	
Hu Yaobang	13-24 Apr 85
Yugoslavia	
Chen Muhua (f)	09-20 Sep 84
Li Xiannian	08 Aug-05 Sep 84

APPENDIX E: STOPOVER VISITS

Romania	Eastern Europe	Chen Muhua (f)
United States	Latin America	Gu Mu
France	Eastern Europe	Li Peng
Pakistan	Western Europe	Li Xiannian
Liberia Zaire	West Africa	Tian Jiyun
Hong Kong	North America	Wang Zhen
Panama Peru	Latin America	Wu Xueqian
Thailand	Southeast Asia South Asia	Wu Xueqian
Thailand	Southeast Asia	Wu Xueqian
Yugoslavia	South Asia Eastern Europe Western Europe	Zhang Aiping
Hong Kong	Western Europe	Zhang Tingfa
Pakistan	Western Europe	Zhao Ziyang
United Arab Emirates Pakistan	Western Europe	Zhao Ziyang

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

Record: 11

<u>Name</u>	Zhao Ziyang
<u>Position</u>	Premier, State Council
<u>Region</u>	Western Europe
<u>Country Visited</u>	France
<u>Stopover</u>	Pakistan
<u>Dates In/Out</u>	30 May-17 Jun 84

Summary Premier Zhao Ziyang's tour of six West European countries: France (30 May-3 June 1984); Belgium (3-6 June 1984); Sweden (6-8 June 1984); Denmark (8-10 June 1984); Norway (10-13 June 1984), and Italy (13-16 June 1984) was devoted to furthering China's "open door" policy. On a stopover in Pakistan (17 June 1984) on his return to Beijing, Zhao pledged China's support for the Pakistani people. In each of his host countries Zhao expressed great interest in their industry and technology. All his meetings with government, political, industrial, and business community leaders emphasized bilateral economic cooperation and trade. He signed two agreements with France relating to encouraging and protecting investments. On the political side, Zhao called for West European unity, independent foreign policies, and cooperation in international affairs. Disarmament, the arms race, and the general international situation were also discussed.

Record: 10

<u>Name</u>	Qian Qichen
<u>Position</u>	Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs
<u>Region</u>	Eastern Europe
<u>Country Visited</u>	Bulgaria
<u>Stopover</u>	
<u>Dates In/Out</u>	22 Jun-04 Jul 84

Summary Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Qian Qichen's trip to Bulgaria (22-26 June 1984), Czechoslovakia (26-30 June 1984), and the Soviet Union (30 June-4 July 1984) received little media coverage. The members of Qian's entourage were not identified. Qian discussed "international issues of mutual interest"--little else was revealed. In meetings with the Soviets, the three obstacles to normalizing bilateral relations were discussed, though no progress was reported. Less than a week after Qian's return to China, Beijing Review published an article scoring the Soviet Union and citing bleak prospects for Sino-Soviet normalization.

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

Record: 1

<u>Name</u>	Wu Xueqian
<u>Position</u>	State Councillor
<u>Region</u>	Latin America
<u>Country Visited</u>	Mexico
<u>Stopover</u>	Panama
<u>Dates In/Out</u>	01-16 Aug 84

Summary Wu Xueqian, State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a four-country tour of Mexico (1-4 August 1984), Venezuela (4-7 August 1984), Argentina (9-11 August 1984), and Brazil (11-15 August 1984) with stopovers in Panama (4 August 1984) and Peru (16 August 1984). A member of his delegation made a sidetrip to Cuba. It was the first Latin American tour by a Chinese foreign minister.

An agreement on peaceful use of nuclear energy with Brazil was initialed (and subsequently signed in Beijing on 11 October); and a cultural agreement with Argentina, and consular agreements with Brazil and Mexico were signed during the 16-day tour (1-16 August 1984). As a direct follow-up to Wu's visit to Argentina, his counterpart, Dante Caputo, visited China in April 1985 and signed a 12-article bilateral agreement on peaceful use of nuclear energy, but the contents were not immediately released, pending review by the IEAE and the US Department of State.

Record: 3

<u>Name</u>	Li Xiannian
<u>Position</u>	President of China
<u>Region</u>	Eastern Europe
<u>Country Visited</u>	Romania
<u>Stopover</u>	
<u>Dates In/Out</u>	08 Aug-05 Sep 84

Summary President Li Xiannian made a state visit to Romania (8-29 August 1984) and Yugoslavia (29 August-5 September 1984). Li attended the 40th anniversary celebrations for Romania's National Day. In both countries, he stressed the five principles of peaceful coexistence and praised the countries' independent foreign policies. Li called his visit to Yugoslavia "a complete success" and hailed the friendly and sincere talks held in Romania. The visit also sought to highlight and further strengthen China's ties with these two Eastern bloc countries. Li met with other leaders in attendance in Bucharest for the national day celebrations.

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

Record: 2

Name Chen Muhua (f)
Position State Councillor
Region Eastern Europe
Country Visited Yugoslavia
Stopover Romania
Dates In/Out 09-20 Sep 84

Summary State Councillor and Minister for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua made an official visit to Yugoslavia (9-12 September 1984), Bulgaria (12-16 September 1984), and the German Democratic Republic (16-20 September 1984). Chen also made a stopover in Romania (20 September 1984). In all three countries Chen concluded bilateral trade agreements and protocols for scientific and technical cooperation. Chen was the highest ranking Chinese official to visit Bulgaria in almost 20 years.

Record: 4

Name Li Xiannian
Position President of China
Region Western Europe
Country Visited Spain
Stopover Pakistan
Dates In/Out 09-21 Nov 84

Summary President Li Xiannian, accompanied by Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, visited Spain (12-16 November 1984), Portugal (16-19 November 1984), and Malta (19-21 November 1984). He made a brief stopover in Pakistan (9 November 1984). In Spain, Wu signed an economic and industrial cooperation agreement (15 November) and he and his Spanish counterpart exchanged notes establishing consulates in Barcelona and Shanghai. While Macao was reportedly not formally discussed, Wu publicly raised the Hong Kong agreement as a useful model for resolving that issue "left over from history." The major issues discussed in Portugal and Malta were improving bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

Record: 7

Name Wan Li
Position Member, 12th CCP-CC Political Bureau
Region Eastern Europe
Country Visited Romania
Stopover
Dates In/Out 17-27 Nov 84

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

Record: 7 (continued)

Summary Chinese Communist Party Political Bureau member and Vice Premier Wan Li headed the CCP delegation to the 13th Romanian Communist Party Congress (17-27 November 1984). He reiterated China's long-standing support for Romania's independence from the Soviet Union. The visit reinforced the existing good relations between the two parties and governments. Wan met with the heads of Romania's Communist Party and government.

Record: 8

<u>Name</u>	Wu Xueqian
<u>Position</u>	State Councillor
<u>Region</u>	Middle East
<u>Country Visited</u>	Iran
<u>Stopover</u>	
<u>Dates In/Out</u>	23-26 Nov 84

Summary Wu Xueqian, State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs, paid a 4-day visit to Iran (23-26 November 1984), reciprocating the September 1983 visit to China of his Iranian counterpart Minister of Foreign Affairs Ali Akbar Velayati. The members of Wu's delegation were not identified. Wu held three rounds of talks on bilateral and international issues with Velayati and met with other Iranian officials including Prime Minister Mir Hosein Musavi-Khamenei, President Ali Khamenei, and Parliament Speaker Hojatt ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani. At the end of the visit, a joint communique announced that the talks were held in a friendly atmosphere and played an effective role in expanding relations between China and Iran. Wu's visit indicates the continuation of gradual and steady improvement in ties between China and Iran since 1983.

Record: 6

<u>Name</u>	Tian Jiyun
<u>Position</u>	Vice Premier, State Council
<u>Region</u>	West Africa
<u>Country Visited</u>	Sierra Leone
<u>Stopover</u>	Liberia
<u>Dates In/Out</u>	25 Nov-14 Dec 84

Summary Vice Premier Tian Jiyun led a delegation to six West African countries: Sierra Leone (25-28 November 1984); Nigeria (28 November-2 December 1984); Benin (2-4 December 1984); Togo (6-9 December 1984); Mali (9-11 December 1984); and Liberia (11-14 December 1984). He also made a stopover in Zaire (4-5 December 1984), and probably added Liberia to the itinerary after making a stopover there

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

Record: 6 (continued)

(28 November 1984) at the beginning of the tour. Tian's visit sought to increase economic and technological cooperation and to heighten the friendship, understanding, unity, and cooperation between China and the African states, and the Chinese and African peoples. Tian signed agreements on economic and technological cooperation with Sierra Leone, Benin, Mali, and Liberia. China will provide interest-free loans to be used mainly for projects under construction, the consolidation of projects in operation, and for building some small- and medium-sized new projects in the agricultural, industrial, cultural, and health fields.

Record: 5

<u>Name</u>	Han Xu
<u>Position</u>	Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs
<u>Region</u>	Latin America
<u>Country Visited</u>	Antigua and Barbuda
<u>Stopover</u>	
<u>Dates In/Out</u>	01-20 Dec 84

Summary Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Xu's five-country trip to Latin America: Antigua and Barbuda (1-4 December 1984); Colombia (4-7 December 1984); Ecuador (7-12 December 1984); Guyana (14-17 December 1984), and Suriname (17-20 December 1984) was low-level enough not to gain enough local or Chinese media exposure to provide more than a few basic facts about countries visited, dates of visits, and officials with whom he met. It can be inferred from the types of persons he met that the visit was largely economic in nature and probably focused on possible joint ventures and trade deals.

Record: 9

<u>Name</u>	He Zhengwen
<u>Position</u>	Deputy Chief of General Staff, PLA
<u>Region</u>	Middle East
<u>Country Visited</u>	Jordan
<u>Stopover</u>	
<u>Dates In/Out</u>	22 Dec 84-11 Jan 85

Summary He Zhengwen, Deputy Chief of the PLA General Staff Department, made a goodwill visit to Jordan (22-26 December 1984), Oman (26-30 December 1984), and Pakistan (31 December 1984-11 January 1985). The trip received limited press coverage. The members of He's delegation were not identified. It can be inferred that because of He's position and the types of persons he met,

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

Record: 9 (continued)

the visit focussed on military matters--and possibly cooperation in training.

Record: 13

Name Chen Muhua (f)
Position Minister of Foreign Economic Relations
and Trade
Region Eastern Europe
Country Visited Romania
Stopover
Dates In/Out 20 Jan-08 Feb 85

Summary Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua's trip to Romania (20-23 January 1985), Italy (23-29 January 1985), Spain (29 January-3 February 1985), and the Federal Republic of Germany (4-8 February 1985) sought to expand economic cooperation. The members of her delegation were not revealed. In Romania she signed a 1985 goods exchange and trade payments agreement. In Italy, she signed an agreement on investment protection. In Spain, Chen met officials with economic orientations, but signed no agreements. In West Germany, Chen held talks with economic officials and attended the 4th session of the Joint China-Federal Germany Committee of Economic Cooperation, and the opening ceremony of the China-West joint trade corporation in Hamburg.

Record: 12

Name Wu Xueqian
Position State Councillor
Region South Asia
Country Visited Sri Lanka
Stopover Thailand
Dates In/Out 22-30 Jan 85

Summary State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian visited Sri Lanka (23-26 January 1985) and Singapore (26-30 January 1985) to "promote mutual understanding, deepen friendship and develop cooperation." The members of Wu's delegation were not identified. Prior to arriving in Sri Lanka, Wu made a stopover visit in Thailand (probably on 22 January 1985), where he met with Foreign Minister and Air Chief Marshal Siddhi and affirmed China's support for Thailand's Kampuchean policy. Wu and Sri Lankan leaders agreed to strengthen and consolidate existing relations, and to promote greater economic cooperation. In Singapore, the willingness to enhance cooperation in various fields was expressed. While in

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

Record: 15

Name Li Xiannian
Position President of China
Region Southeast Asia
Country Visited Burma
Stopover
Dates In/Out 04-15 Mar 85

Summary President Li Xiannian made a State visit to Burma (4-11 March 1985) and Thailand (11-15 March 1985). Li's visit to Burma reinforced the existing good relations between Beijing and Rangoon. His visit to Thailand, the first for a Chinese head of state, enhanced the already favorable relations between Beijing and Bangkok. In Thailand, Li reaffirmed China's support for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and insisted that a political solution to the 6-year old conflict in Kampuchea is out of the question unless Vietnam's armed forces are withdrawn from that country. During Li's visit to Thailand agreements were signed on the promotion and protection of investments and the establishment of a joint economic cooperation committee.

Record: 14

Name Gu Mu
Position State Councillor
Region Latin America
Country Visited Brazil
Stopover United States
Dates In/Out 09 Mar-13 Apr 85

Summary Gu Mu, State Councillor, visited Brazil (circa 15-21 March 1985), Venezuela (22-28 March 1985), and Mexico (28 March-1 April 1985). He also made stopover visits to the United States on his way to and from Latin America (he was in New York City on 14 March and was scheduled to be in San Diego, California on 1 April 1985). The members of Gu's delegation were not identified. His trip was primarily economic in nature and was another in a series of high-level economic delegation exchanges between Latin America and China aimed at improving the balance of trade. He attended the presidential inauguration in Brazil and met with government officials and industrialists in Brazil, Venezuela, and Mexico to discuss ways of improving bilateral trade and technological cooperation. Talks in Brazil confirmed the already relatively improved bilateral trade balance, and agreements signed in Mexico City appeared to pave the way for a better trade balance with Mexico. Based on available reportage, it is apparent that no progress was made in talks with Venezuelan counterparts, although talks were cordial and agreement on various international issues was stated.

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

Record: 17

Name Li Peng
Position Vice Premier, State Council
Region Soviet Union
Country Visited Soviet Union
Stopover
Dates In/Out 13-15 Mar 85

Summary Vice Premier Li Peng led the Chinese Government delegation to attend the funeral of Konstantin Chernenko and to pay respects to his successor Mikhail Gorbachev (13-15 March 1985). Li was received by Gorbachev and expressed support for the new CPSU General Secretary's hope for improved Sino-Soviet relations. Li particularly stressed improvements in the political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields. To an assembled group of Chinese in the Soviet Union, Li emphasized that the goal of Chinese foreign policy is to preserve world peace, which can be achieved by pursuing an independent or non-aligned course.

Record: 18

Name Hu Yaobang
Position General Secretary, Chinese Communist Party
Region Oceania
Country Visited Australia
Stopover
Dates In/Out 13-24 Apr 85

Summary CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang made a goodwill visit to five Oceanian countries: Australia (13-18 April 1985); New Zealand (18-21 April 1985); Western Samoa (21-22 April 1985); Fiji (22-23 April 1985), and Papua New Guinea (23-24 April 1985). In each country, Hu discussed the possibilities for increased trade and economic and technical cooperation. In Australia, Hu reportedly discussed the (co)production of Wamira trainer aircraft. Australia issued a license for the Bank of China to operate in Sydney and the two countries signed an agreement to open two new Chinese consulates in Australia and vice versa. Australia and China also signed two Memoranda of Understanding for technical assistance projects and issued a joint communique on the visit. In New Zealand, Hu and his counterparts discussed issues of common concern. Hu called his visit a complete success. On behalf of the Chinese Government, Hu presented a grant of \$500,000 to the Government of Western Samoa. In Fiji, Hu announced China would give that country \$800,000. In Papua New Guinea, Hu announced a grant of \$800,000 in addition to an earlier interest-free loan of about \$6 million. Hu said China was ready to resume diplomatic relations with Indonesia and would take a

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

Record: 18 (continued)

positive attitude towards participating in the 1988 Olympics in Seoul. Hu also stressed China's stand on disarmament and making the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone.

Record: 21

<u>Name</u>	Wu Xueqian
<u>Position</u>	State Councillor
<u>Region</u>	Southeast Asia
<u>Country Visited</u>	Philippines
<u>Stopover</u>	Thailand
<u>Dates In/Out</u>	17-26 Apr 85

Summary Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian made an official visit to the Philippines (18-22 April 1985), and at the invitation of the Indonesian Government led an official delegation to attend the commemorative meeting (24-25 April 1985) marking the 30th anniversary of the 1955 Bandung Conference. He made a stopover visit in Bangkok, Thailand (17 April 1985). The members of Wu's delegation were not identified. Wu reassured both Philippine and Indonesian leaders that China values mutual friendship and provided only moral support to the communist parties in the region. An agreement aimed at an ameliorative adjustment in Sino-Philippine trade relations was effected, and proposals raised for broader economic relationships. In Indonesia, agreements were made to initiate direct trade relations.

Record: 20

<u>Name</u>	Peng Zhen
<u>Position</u>	Chairman, National People's Congress
<u>Region</u>	Northeast Asia
<u>Country Visited</u>	Japan
<u>Stopover</u>	
<u>Dates In/Out</u>	21-29 Apr 85

Summary Peng Zhen, Chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress, visited Japan (21-29 April 1985) at the invitation of the Japanese Diet. In Tokyo, Peng met with leaders of the Diet, the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister, the Emperor, and leaders of the Japanese business community. Throughout his visit Peng stressed the need for expanding Sino-Japanese economic cooperation. Peng also visited Osaka, Kobe, and Kyoto.

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

Record: 19

Name Hu Yaobang
Position General Secretary, Chinese Communist
Party
Region Northeast Asia
Country Visited North Korea
Stopover
Dates In/Out 04-06 May 85

Summary CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang met with North Korean President Kim Il-song (4-6 May 1985) on the Korean border. Officially, both sides claimed that important (but unidentified) matters of mutual concern were discussed and with mutual agreement. Specific issues may have included US port calls to China, the results of Sino-Soviet talks, and the initiation of economic cooperation with South Korea. The Chinese were warm in their official response to the meeting while the North Koreans were formal.

Record: 23

Name Zheng Tianxiang
Position President, Supreme People's Court
Region North America
Country Visited United States
Stopover
Dates In/Out 05-00 May 85

Summary Zheng Tianxiang, President of the Supreme People's Court, visited the United States (May 1985) reciprocating the 1981 visit of Chief Justice Warren E. Burger. The purpose of his visit was to further US-China friendship through increased mutual understanding between the judicial circles of the two countries.

Record: 25

Name Li Peng
Position Vice Premier, State Council
Region Eastern Europe
Country Visited German Democratic Republic
Stopover France
Dates In/Out 15 May-05 Jun 85

Summary Vice Premier Li Peng led an economic delegation to the German Democratic Republic (15-21 May 1985), Poland (21-27 May 1985), and Hungary (27 May-1 June 1985), followed by a stopover in France (1-5 June 1985). In each country, Li met with top officials to discuss expanding economic and trade ties and toured industrial sites, with a special emphasis on

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

Record: 25 (continued)

lignite and coal mining and vehicle production. In Poland and Hungary, long-term trade agreements for 1986-1990 were signed, while in the GDR discussions were continued on a similar agreement due to be signed soon. Although the CCP does not have party ties with the ruling parties of the countries visited, Li met with the top party official in the GDR and Poland, and the number two party official in Hungary, each time conveying the regards of their CCP counterparts. In addition to bilateral economic relations, in each capital Li exchanged information on each country's domestic situation. Certain international issues, including disarmament, were also discussed when either Li or Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen met with the Foreign Minister or Deputy Foreign Minister in each capital. The only military-related event reported during the entire European visit was Li's trip to the Paris Air Show during the stopover to France.

Record: 27

<u>Name</u>	Zheng Tuobin
<u>Position</u>	Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade
<u>Region</u>	Western Europe
<u>Country Visited</u>	Belgium
<u>Stopover</u>	
<u>Dates In/Out</u>	21-24 May 85

Summary Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin visited Brussels (21-24 May 1985) at the invitation of the European Common Market Commission to mark the 10th anniversary of diplomatic relations between China and the EC and to strengthen existing ties between China and the EC. During his visit, Zheng signed a new 5-year trade and economic cooperation agreement. He also met separately with the Belgian Prime Minister, various EC officials, and the President of the Federation of Entrepreneurs of Belgium.

Record: 26

<u>Name</u>	Zhang Tingfa
<u>Position</u>	Commander, PLA Air Force
<u>Region</u>	Western Europe
<u>Country Visited</u>	France
<u>Stopover</u>	Hong Kong
<u>Dates In/Out</u>	29 May-20 Jun 85

Summary PLA Air Force Commander Zhang Tingfa visited France (29 May-9 June 1985) and the UK (9-20 June

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

Record: 26 (continued)

1985) where he inspected various facilities and units of the French and British Air Forces. In both countries, Zhang held talks with his counterparts. He attended the annual Paris International Air Show and looked at advanced military technology which he reportedly described as "useful" for China's military modernization, although he did not engage in negotiations for purchases of any military technology. He also met with various British defense contractors. Zhang's visit was not widely reported by either the French or British news media. Prior to his return to China, Zhang made a stopover in Hong Kong (20 June 1985).

Record: 24

<u>Name</u>	Zhao Ziyang
<u>Position</u>	Premier, State Council
<u>Region</u>	Western Europe
<u>Country Visited</u>	United Kingdom
<u>Stopover</u>	United Arab Emirates
<u>Dates In/Out</u>	02-20 Jun 85

Summary Premier Zhao Ziyang's trip to the United Kingdom (2-8 June 1985), the Federal Republic of Germany (8-16 June 1985), and the Netherlands (16-19 June 1985) "represents another major diplomatic action in China's efforts to seek peace and independence." Although it was noted at each stop that international issues of common concern were discussed, the trip was geared toward further developing the trade and economic relations necessary to help China's modernization drive. To this end, Zhao and his party met high-level economic officials and representatives of industrial, trade, and technological circles. The visit also highlighted the signing of economic-oriented agreements. In the UK, agreements were signed on economic cooperation and on nuclear cooperation in civil, nonsensitive fields. The instruments of ratification for the Sino-British joint declaration on Hong Kong were also exchanged. In the FRG, an agreement on the avoidance of double taxation on income and capital, an economic cooperation agreement, and a memorandum on nuclear power cooperation were signed. In the Netherlands, an agreement to encourage reciprocal investment was signed. Zhao also made a stopover in the United Arab Emirates en route to Western Europe (2 June 1985) and a stopover in Pakistan (20 June 1985) on his way home to China.

Record: 30

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

Record: 30 (continued)

Name Qian Liren
Position Head, International Liaison Department,
 Chinese Communist Party
Region Western Europe
Country Visited Portugal
Stopover
Dates In/Out 19 Jun-03 Jul 85

Summary Qian Liren, Head of the International Liaison Department, Chinese Communist Party, visited Portugal (19-27 June 1985) and Iraq (27 June-3 July 1985) at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party and the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, respectively. The visits received limited press coverage and revealed little information. In both countries Qian met high-ranking party officials and discussed international issues and bilateral party relations.

Record: 29

Name Song Ping
Position State Councillor
Region Southern Africa
Country Visited Madagascar
Stopover
Dates In/Out 21 Jun-01 Jul 85

Summary State Councillor and Minister in Charge of the State Planning Commission Song Ping led a delegation to Madagascar (21-27 June 1985) and Mauritius (27 June-1 July 1985). In Madagascar the delegation attended celebrations of the country's independence and socialist revolution and discussed economic and technical cooperation. In Mauritius the delegation attended the first Sino-Mauritian Mixed Committee on Economy and Trade, culminating in letters and agreements on a loan and credits for Mauritius, including aid for constructing a stadium.

Record: 28

Name Zhang Aiping
Position State Councillor
Region South Asia
Country Visited Pakistan
Stopover Yugoslavia
Dates In/Out 27 Jun-22 Jul 85

Summary Minister of National Defense and State Councillor Zhang Aiping's trip to Pakistan (27 June-4 July 1985), Romania (4-15 July 1985), and Portugal (15-22 July

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

Record: 28 (continued)

1985) received scant press coverage. Members of his entourage were not identified. Very little was revealed about his meetings with top foreign leaders. In all three countries he met the President and high-ranking defense officials and visited military installations. The Portuguese press reported China and Portugal are interested in exchanging defense-related technology. Prior to his arrival in Bucharest, Zhang made a stopover in Yugoslavia (4 July 1985).

CURRENT CHINESE LEADERSHIP TRAVELS ABROAD:
HU YAOBANG TO AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND,
WESTERN SAMOA, FIJI, AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA,

May 1985

Author: Andrea M. Savada

Record: 18

<u>Name</u>	Hu Yaobang
<u>Position</u>	General Secretary, Chinese Communist Party
<u>Region</u>	Oceania
<u>Country Visited</u>	Australia
<u>Country Visited</u>	New Zealand
<u>Country Visited</u>	Western Samoa
<u>Country Visited</u>	Fiji
<u>Country Visited</u>	Papua New Guinea
<u>Date in</u>	850413
<u>Date out</u>	850424
<u>Delegation</u>	Hu Qili, Member, CCP CC Secretariat
<u>Delegation</u>	Yang Dezong, Deputy Directory, General Office, CCP CC
<u>Delegation</u>	Zhu Qizhen, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs
<u>Delegation</u>	Wang Pingqiang, Deputy to the Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade
<u>Delegation</u>	Ruan Chongwu, Vice Mayor, Shanghai
<u>Delegation</u>	Ma Yuzheng, Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman
<u>Delegation</u>	AFP reports from Wellington that Hu's party was "60-strong" of government ministers and senior officials
<u>Contacts</u>	Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke
<u>Contacts</u>	Australian Acting Premier, State of South Australia, C.J. Sumner
<u>Contacts</u>	Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs William Hayden
<u>Contacts</u>	Australian Deputy Prime Minister Lionel F. Bowen
<u>Contacts</u>	Australian President of the Senate Douglas McClelland
<u>Contacts</u>	Australian Speaker of the House of Representatives Henry Jenkins
<u>Contacts</u>	Australian Premier of New South Wales Neville K. Wran
<u>Contacts</u>	Australian Leader, National Party Ian Sinclair
<u>Contacts</u>	Australian National Secretary, Australian Labor Party Bob McMullan
<u>Contacts</u>	Australian Leader, Liberal Party Andrew Peacock
<u>Contacts</u>	New Zealander Prime Minister David Lange
<u>Contacts</u>	New Zealander Minister of Overseas Trade and Marketing Mike Moore
<u>Contacts</u>	New Zealander Minister of Agriculture & Fisheries Colin Moyle
<u>Contacts</u>	New Zealander Former Prime Minister R.D. Muldoon
<u>Contacts</u>	New Zealander Minister of Maori Affairs K.T. Wetere
<u>Contacts</u>	Western Samoan Prime Minister Tofilau Eti
<u>Contacts</u>	Western Samoan Head of State Tanumafili Malietoa II
<u>Contacts</u>	Western Samoan Minister of Education Patu Afasese
<u>Contacts</u>	Fijian Acting Prime Minister Ratu David Toganivalu
<u>Contacts</u>	Papua New Guinean Governor General Sir Kingsford Dibela
<u>Contacts</u>	Papua New Guinean Acting Prime Minister John Momis
<u>Contacts</u>	Papua New Guinean Minister for Primary Industry Robbie Namaliu
<u>Contacts</u>	Papua New Guinean Minister for National Planning Bebes Korawaro
<u>Contacts</u>	Papua New Guinean Secretary, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade Paulas Matane

Analysis

CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang made a goodwill visit to five Oceanian countries: Australia (13-18 April

Record: 18 (continued)

1985); New Zealand (18-21 April 1985); Western Samoa (21-22 April 1985); Fiji (22-23 April 1985); and Papua New Guinea (23-24 April 1985).

Hu and his party arrived in Perth, Western Australia on 13 April. On 14 April, Hu and Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke offered their best wishes for the success of a Sino-Australian joint venture in iron mining and visited the Channer mine site in Paraburdoo, Western Australia. Hu held talks with leaders of the State of South Australia in the port city of Whyalla (where he also toured the steel works) and discussed expanding ties and trade and technological cooperation between that state and China. South Australia has already established contacts with Shandong Province and Hu, on behalf of the Governor of Shandong, extended an invitation to Acting State Premier of South Australia C.J. Sumner to lead a delegation to Shandong.

On 15 April Hu and Hawke had a private breakfast, and were later joined by Australian Foreign Minister Hayden and Hu Qili. At a luncheon that same day, Hu praised the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Australia and pointed to their great potential for further growth. He also stressed China's desire for peace. Among the 150 people attending the luncheon were Australian Government ministers, leaders of the Senate and House of Representatives, and business executives.

The first round of official talks between Hu Yaobang and Australian leaders, on 15 April, focussed on international issues of mutual interest. The two leaders agreed on a series of important regional and world issues and that their countries should maintain peace and stability in the South Pacific region.

On 15 April, The Australian (Sydney) reported the possible (co)production of the Australian-designed Australian Aircraft Consortium (AAC) A-10 and A-20 turboprop Wamira trainer aircraft would be discussed and that a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) had been signed between the AAC and the China National Aerotechnical Export and Import Corporation. The deal could involve as many as 2,500 aircraft--2,000 to be built in China. The Australian billed its report as an exclusive, but Agence France-Presse also said "Australian Government officials announced" the MOU--to investigate collaboration on the Wamira. The Age (Melbourne) quoted officials as being "doubtful" about the report.

On 16 April, at the National Club in Canberra, Hu Yaobang expounded China's national policy--socialist modernization--and stressed that China seeks to develop friendly relations with all countries, oppose hegemonism, and maintain world peace. He added that China will break with self-seclusion, carry out bold reform, and open up

Record: 18 (continued)

to the outside world while bringing down regional barriers in China. Hu thanked the Australian press for "friendly coverage" of his visit. In response to a query from an Australian journalist, He said there is no problem on China's part in resuming diplomatic relations with Indonesia, "but if Indonesia has difficulties, we can wait." Hu added that China has had no contact with the Indonesian Communist Party. He also said that China would take a positive attitude towards participating in the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul, South Korea, if the political situation in the Korean peninsula showed progress. Asked if China would urge the DPRK to participate in the Games, Hu said: "this is the internal affair of the DPRK and I have no say in it."

On 16 April, three documents were signed between China and Australia. One document provides for opening two new Chinese consulates--in Melbourne and Perth--late this year or early next year. Australia has the right to open consulates in two Chinese cities yet to be named. A MOU for two technical assistance projects to be implemented under the Australia-China Technical Cooperation Development Agreement of 1981 was signed. One project is for technical cooperation in the iron and steel industry--to aid the Chinese in their effort to improve the efficiency of their iron and steel industry through consultancy services and training in various aspects of mining and metallurgy. The other project concerns plant quarantines; the Australian contribution is valued at 725,000 Australian dollars.

In their second round of talks on 16 April, Hu and Hawke exchanged views on broadening economic, trade, and technological cooperation. That same afternoon, Hu met with Andrew Peacock, leader of the Australian opposition and Ian Sinclair and Bob McMullan, leader and national secretary (respectively) of the ruling Australian National Party. Hu and other delegation members also called on Neville Wran, Premier of New South Wales.

On 16 April a press communique on Hu's visit was released. The communique said the two leaders held extensive discussions on the outlook for economic cooperation between their two countries. Hu said it was important to have a long term point of view and plan for friendship and cooperation between China and Australia for at least a generation. Hawke stressed the Australian Government wished to assure China it will continue to be a reliable and competitive supplier of both mineral and agricultural raw materials, and manufactured goods and technology necessary for China's development. The communique said prospects for cooperation between China and Australia in the iron and steel industry are very good and cooperation in the steel industry can be in the form of joint ventures or long-term trade contracts. An increase in Australian investment in steelmaking in China

Record: 18 (continued)

is envisaged. Both sides will encourage enterprises in their countries to reach mutually profitable commercial arrangements in accordance with the principles accepted by both sides. The two sides will continue to explore the possibility of Australian companies purchasing Chinese oil. Australia will send a high-level delegation to China to discuss opportunities for cooperation in the development and planning of China's transport industry; another delegation will review the possibility of further cooperation in the areas of non-ferrous metals and railways, and a new joint study group will be established to concentrate on the wool industry. Hu said he hoped efforts would be made to facilitate an increase of Chinese exports to Australia and thereby reduce China's trade deficit. Hawke said Australia was making such efforts under its "China action plan." The two leaders confirmed the wish made by Premier Zhao Ziyang during Hawke's February 1984 visit to China--that Sino-Australian economic cooperation be a model for cooperation between countries at different levels of development and with different social systems.

On 17 April, Hu, Hawke and some members of Australia's Economic Planning Advisory Council and the Australian business community held an informal discussion. Hu encouraged world business circles to enter into economic cooperation with China, saying it would both aid China's development and promote the prosperity and development of the foreign partners' businesses. Hu also attended a ceremony marking the issuance of a banking authority license to the Bank of China to reopen its business in Sydney. Hu, Neville Wran, and John Landels, Chairman, Caltex Australia, signed a document commemorating the shipment to Australia of 35,000 barrels of heavy oil from China's Daging--which could both pave the way for China's oil exports to Australia, and satisfy China's request to reduce its trade deficit with Australia. At a luncheon hosted by Neville Wran, Hu Qili said the government and people of New South Wales had made outstanding contributions to Sino-Australian friendly relations and cooperation though there are many areas yet to be opened up.

Hu Yaobang arrived in Wellington, New Zealand on 18 April for a 4-day goodwill visit at the invitation of Prime Minister David Lange and the New Zealand Government. Hu and Lange held official, in-depth talks on issues of common interest and the further development of bilateral cooperation. Both sides recognized a great potential for further expansion of cooperation to bring great benefits and enhance friendly relations, bilateral trade, and economic cooperation between the two countries.

On 19 April Hu reaffirmed China's open door policy at a dinner given in his honor by Prime Minister Lange

Record: 18 (continued)

and the New Zealand-China Trade Association. Hu said that despite their different social systems "China and New Zealand share many things in common." On behalf of the Chinese people and youths, Hu invited educational circles and friendly youth organizations in New Zealand to send 60 young friends and teachers to China for a 10-day visit during this year's winter vacation. New Zealand officials announced that day that Hu cancelled part of the program for his visit due to exhaustion. However, the rest of Hu's party visited the Whatawhata Hill Country Experimental Farm near Hamilton on North Island on 20 April as planned.

On 20 April General Secretary Hu joined Hu Qili at the Hamilton Airport where they met K.T. Wetere, Minister of Maori Affairs. Hu said his visit to New Zealand was a complete success. They next flew to an air force base outside Auckland.

On 21 April, Hu and his party departed for Apia, Western Samoa, for a 24-hour visit to seek friendship and develop cooperation. Hu and his party attended a "royal" fete given in their honor. Hu held talks with Western Samoan Prime Minister Tofilau Eti. He said China will develop relations with Western Samoa without impairing the existing good relations between Western Samoa and other South Pacific countries and that China's assistance to Western Samoa aims at helping the country develop its national economy and strengthen its self-reliance. Hu presented a grant of \$500,000 to the Government of Western Samoa on behalf of the Chinese Government. He suggested Eti could discuss the disposition of the unused portion of an earlier Chinese loan, approximately \$1.4 million on a future visit to China. Hu hosted a reception at the Chinese Embassy and accompanied the guests to an indoor stadium and sports complex, built with Chinese assistance. A group of Western Samoan singers and dancers will visit China; Hu also invited the head of state and prime minister to visit at a time convenient to them.

Hu and his party departed Apia for Fiji on 22 April, arriving the same day in Suva for a 24-hour goodwill visit at the invitation of the Fijian Government. In his written arrival statement, Hu said he hoped his visit would help enhance mutual understanding and promote friendship between China and Fiji. At a traditional welcoming ceremony, Fijian Acting Prime Minister Toganivalu thanked Hu Yaobang for China's aid during Fiji's recent natural disaster. Hu said contacts between the two peoples go back a long way and in the decade since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, there has been a gradual increase of trade and economic cooperation. Hu and other Chinese guests also attended a party hosted by the Fiji-China Friendship Association.

Record: 18 (continued)

On 23 April, Hu and Acting Prime Minister Toganivalu held a joint press conference after their 1-hour meeting. Toganivalu told reporters they held an unofficial and cordial discussion, reviewed the development of bilateral relations, reiterated their determination to strengthen Fijian-Chinese friendship, and explored prospects for further cooperation. Hu Yaobang promised China will continue to import sugar from Fiji. He also announced China will give Fiji \$800,000. Hu declared the three principles for developing China's relations with countries in the South Pacific: China fully respects the foreign and domestic policies of these countries; China fully recognizes the existing close relations among these countries and hopes they will continue to develop of their own will; and China fully respects the treaties these nations have signed with the big powers.

On 23 April Hu and his party arrived in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea (PNG) for a 24-hour goodwill visit at the invitation of the Government of Papua New Guinea. Papua New Guinean Acting Prime Minister Momis said his country is looking to China for increased financial and technical assistance; Hu said he would further discuss the issue with his host the next day. On 24 April Hu had an informal and friendly talk with Papua New Guinean Governor General Dibela, followed by official talks with the acting prime minister. Hu Yaobang promised to help Papua New Guinea within China's capabilities; Momis said he would welcome China's investment in his country. Momis and Hu exchanged views on furthering China-PNG cooperation in the economic, trade, technological, and other fields and expressed their satisfaction with the smooth growth of economic cooperation. Hu announced that China will provide PNG with a grant of \$800,000 dollars in addition to an earlier interest-free loan of about \$6 million. Hu said though China was still poor and its assistance limited, it wished to do what its capabilities allowed. Hu said he will forward Momis' request that the Chinese Government send an art troupe and a sports team to participate in the 10th anniversary celebrations of PNG's independence in September 1985 to the relevant Chinese department for active consideration.

Summary

CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang made a goodwill visit to five Oceanian countries: Australia, New Zealand, Western Samoa, Fiji, and Papua New Guinea, 13-24 April 1985. In each country Hu discussed the possibilities for increased trade, and economic and technical cooperation. In Australia Hu reportedly discussed the (co)production of Wamira trainer aircraft. Australia issued a license for the Bank of China to operate in Sydney and the two countries signed an agreement to open two new Chinese consulates in Australia

Record: 18 (continued)

and vice versa. Australia and China also signed two Memoranda of Understanding for technical assistance projects and issued a joint communique on the visit. In New Zealand, Hu and his counterparts discussed issues of common concern; Hu called his visit a complete success. On behalf of the Chinese Government, Hu presented a grant of \$500,000 to the Government of Western Samoa. In Fiji, Hu announced China would give that country \$800,000. In Papua New Guinea, Hu announced a grant of \$800,000 in addition to an earlier interest-free loan of about \$6 million. Hu said China was ready to resume diplomatic relations with Indonesia and would take a positive attitude towards participating in the 1988 Olympics in Seoul. Hu also stressed China's stand on disarmament and making the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone.

Bilateral Issues

Sino-Australian friendship will surely continue to grow and become an example of peaceful co-existence of countries with different social systems.

Bilateral Issues

China and Australia are "harmonious, friendly countries and important trade partners."

Bilateral Issues

China has no problems hindering the restoration of diplomatic relations with Indonesia and will be patient since Indonesia has its own difficulties. China has no connections with the Indonesian Communist Party.

Bilateral Issues

There is no conflict of fundamental interests between China and New Zealand, nor any historical grievance against each other.

Bilateral Issues

Increased mutual understanding and economic growth, friendship and cooperation between China and New Zealand "will certainly bear more brilliant flowers and richer fruits."

Bilateral Issues

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations a decade ago, cooperation between China and Western Samoa has continued to expand; the current visit will bring about further development in relations.

Bilateral Issues

"The Chinese Government and people are ready to make continue efforts together with the Fijian Government and people to further strengthen and develop these [diplomatic] relations."

Record: 18 (continued)

- Bilateral Issues Sino-Papua New Guinean economic cooperation deserves favorable consideration.
- Strategic Issues Disarmament is the key to the relaxation of current international tension and the Soviet Union and United States should have serious negotiations on arms limitations.
- Strategic Issues China stands for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and advocates both nuclear and conventional weapons disarmament.
- Strategic Issues China's basic foreign policy is to help maintain world peace and develop friendly relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.
- Strategic Issues China supports the position of the South Pacific countries against the threat of a nuclear war and for making the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone.
- Strategic Issues China supports South Pacific countries in their efforts to strengthen regional cooperation; the South Pacific belongs to the people who live there.
- Strategic Issues China hopes Sino-Soviet relations will improve; but threats to China's northern and southern borders must be removed.
- Strategic Issues China is satisfied with the recent stable Sino-US relations. Though there is good potential for improving relations with the United States, the Taiwan question is an obstacle.
- Strategic Issues China will do its best to help realize the tripartite talks between the assemblies of North and South Korea. It is of vital importance not only to the Korean peninsula itself, but also to the peace and stabilization of the Asia-Pacific region, to relax and stabilize the situation in the Korean peninsula and realize independence and peaceful reunification.
- Strategic Issues China supports the coalition government of the three factions of Democratic Kampuchea under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

Record: 18 (continued)

Reciprocal

Prime Minister Robert Hawke visited China in February 1984. Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Australia in 1983. Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser visited China in August 1982. President Li Xiannian visited Australia in May 1980.

Reciprocal

Premier Zhao Ziyang visited New Zealand in April 1983.

Reciprocal

New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon visited China in 1976 and 1980. New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange visited China in 1981 and 1984 as deputy leader and leader of the Labor Party (then in opposition to the New Zealand Government), respectively.

Sources

FBIS/China, 3, 9, 11-29 April 1985, E pages. "Chinese Party Leader Hu Yaobang Visits Australia." Washington Post, 14 April 1985, p. A28. Mu Youlin. "Hu's South Pacific Trip Holds Promise." Beijing Review, 8 April 1985, pp. 4-5. China Daily (Beijing & New York), 13-April 1985, p. 1. "Australia/PRC: Major Trainer Deal Discussed?" Defense & Foreign Affairs Daily (Washington, DC), 29 April 1985, p. 1. FBIS/Asia & Pacific, 15-22 April 1985, M & N pages.

CURRENT CHINESE LEADERSHIP TRAVELS ABROAD:
PENG ZHEN TO JAPAN

May 1985

Author: Mark S. Roth

Record: 20

Name Peng Zhen
Position Chairman, National People's Congress; Member, 12th CCP-CC Political Bureau
Region Northeast Asia
Country Visited Japan
Date in 850421
Date out 850429
Delegation Wang Hanbin, Secretary General, National People's Congress and Chairman, National People's Congress Legislative Affairs Commission
Delegation Fu Hao, Member, National People's Congress Standing Committee, and Vice Chairman, National People's Congress Foreign Affairs Committee
Delegation Yan Mingfu, Deputy Secretary General, National People's Congress Standing Committee
Delegation Gu Angran, Vice Chairman, National People's Congress Legislative Affairs Commission
Delegation Yang Jingyu, Deputy Secretary General, National People's Congress Legislative Affairs Commission
Delegation Liu Shuqing, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Director, Asian Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Delegation Zhang Jieqing, wife of Peng Zhen

Contacts Japanese Speaker of the House of Representatives Michita Sakata
Contacts Japanese President of the House of Councillors Mutsuo Kimura
Contacts Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone
Contacts Japanese Emperor Hirohito
Contacts Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe
Contacts Japanese Chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) Yoshihiro Inayama
Contacts Japanese President of the Association for the Promotion of International Trade Yoshio Sakurauchi
Contacts Japanese Governor of Osaka Prefecture Sakae Kishi
Contacts Japanese Mayor of Osaka City Yasushi Oshima
Contacts Japanese Governor of Kyoto Prefecture Yukio Hayashida
Contacts Japanese President of the Kansai Region Economic Federation Hosai Hyuga

Analysis

Peng Zhen, Chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress (NPC) visited Japan (21-29 April 1985) at the invitation of the Japanese Diet. Peng is the first NPC Chairman to visit Japan.

Throughout his visit, Peng stressed that relations between China and Japan "are the best ever for the two countries in the past 100 years." Peng noted that there was an "unpleasant era" in Sino-Japanese relations, "but it was only a short span of time compared with the long-standing history" of bilateral relations. Peng said the further development of "good neighborly cooperation"

Record: 20 (continued)

between China and Japan is "of great significance in safeguarding world peace and peace in the Asia-Pacific region."

The expansion of Sino-Japanese economic relations dominated Peng's meetings in Tokyo with leaders of the Japanese Government, Diet, and business community. Peng met with national business representatives as well as regional and local economic groups in Osaka, Kobe, and Kyoto. In talks with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, on 22 April, Peng said Japanese investment in China and technical cooperation have "not yet reached the due level." He asked Nakasone to convey to Japanese business leaders his request for increased investment in China. Peng argued China has made some progress in improving the investment climate for foreign investment on China. Peng told Nakasone that China's legislature is working to perfect further laws relating to foreign investment.

In a speech to a joint session of the Japanese Diet on 24 April, Peng said Sino-Japanese economic relations are an integral part of Sino-Japanese friendship. He said China and Japan should develop economic relations along a multi-tier track of trade, investment, and technological cooperation. Peng reiterated that China's economic reform program including "opening to the outside world" would not change in the event of a change in China's leadership. Mutuso Kimura, President of the House of Councillors, said Japan should contribute to China's economic invigoration and that Sino-Japanese economic relations "must be strengthened."

Speaking before the Japanese Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), Peng said Japanese entrepreneurs should "lay emphasis on enhancing their cooperation in the fields of investment and technology." He said China hopes to make use of financial resources from all countries for its economic development, but China gives "first priority" to Japan. Peng noted Japanese investment in and technology transfers to China account for only one-tenth of the total received by China--"far from enough."

Peng had an audience with Japanese Emperor Hirohito and met with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. The Emperor noted Japan and China have been on "good terms" since the normalization of relations in 1972 and that Peng's visit played a "positive role" in Sino-Japanese relations. Peng told Foreign Minister Abe that Sino-Japanese "friendly cooperative relations" are based on "reality" and are conducive to the development of both countries.

No formal agreements were signed or a joint communique issued, although Peng described his visit as a "full success."

Record: 20 (continued)Summary

Peng Zhen, Chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress visited Japan (21-29 April 1985) at the invitation of the Japanese Diet. Peng met in Tokyo with leaders of the Diet, the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister, the Emperor and leaders of the Japanese business community. Throughout his visit Peng stressed the need for expanding Sino-Japanese economic cooperation. Peng also visited Osaka, Kobe, and Kyoto.

Bilateral Issues

Peng and Japanese Foreign Minister Abe agreed that Sino-Japanese relations are based on "reality" and the "strengthening of friendly cooperative relations" would be conducive to the development of both countries.

Bilateral Issues

Leaders of Japan's business community agreed that the advancement of economic and technological cooperation between China and Japan promotes long-term stable relations and greatly contributes to peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region.

Bilateral Issues

Peng said that Sino-Japanese relations are based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

Strategic Issues

Peng said both China and Japan are peace-loving countries and should join their efforts to check a possible outbreak of world war due to the superpower arms race. Peng said neither China nor Japan seeks hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region and each country is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony.

Strategic IssuesReciprocal

Peng invited both Speaker of the Japanese House of Representatives Michita Sakata and President of the Japanese House of Councillors Matsuo Kimura to visit China.

Reciprocal

Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone visited China in March 1984.

Reciprocal

Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang visited Japan in November 1983.

Reciprocal

Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki visited China in September 1982.

Reciprocal

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Japan in June 1982.

Reciprocal

Chinese Vice Chairman of the National People's Congress Peng Chong visited Japan in November 1981.

Sources

FBIS/China, 22-29 April 1985, D pages; FBIS/Asia & Pacific, 22-26 April 1985, C pages; The Japan Times (Tokyo), 23-26 April 1985.

CURRENT CHINESE LEADERSHIP TRAVELS ABROAD:
WANG ZHEN TO THE UNITED STATES

May 1985

Author: Mark S. Roth

Record: 22

<u>Name</u>	Wang Zhen
<u>Position</u>	Member, 12th CCP-CC Political Bureau; President, CCP Central Party School
<u>Region</u>	North America
<u>Country Visited</u>	United States
<u>Date in</u>	850300
<u>Date out</u>	850418
<u>Delegation</u>	No further information on other delegation members.
<u>Contacts</u>	No identified contacts

Analysis

Wang Zhen, Political Bureau member and President of the CCP Central Party School made a personal visit to the United States, probably in March-April 1985, for unspecified medical treatment. Wang, 77-years old, is reportedly in poor health suffering from prostate adenoma. Wang visited Washington, DC, New York, Los Angeles, and Honolulu although no details of his visit were provided.

Wang's trip was not reported by Xinhua News Agency; all information on his visit was derived from Hong Kong news media. Wang's visit probably occurred between the second half of March and the first half of April 1985. On 18 March, Wang spoke in Beijing before the China Welfare Fund in his capacity as Honorary Chairman of the Fund. There are no Xinhua reports of Wang appearing in public between 18 March and 1 May 1985. On 18 April, Asia Television Ltd. reported Wang Zhen arrived in Hong Kong from the United States following a private trip for medical treatment. Wang convalesced at Kai Tak, a Chinese Government owned villa in Hong Kong until 24 April when the South China Morning Post reported Rong Yiren, Chairman of the China International Trust & Investment Corporation accompanied Wang back to Beijing. Wang's next reported appearance in Beijing was on 1 May at an International Labor Day rally at Zhongshan Park and the Working People's Palace of Culture. The Hong Kong journal Cheng Ming said that due to his poor health, Wang will most likely be replaced soon as President of the Party School.

Summary

Political Bureau member and President of the CCP Central Party School Wang Zhen made a personal visit to the United States, probably in March-April 1985, for unspecified medical treatment. Xinhua News Agency did not report on the visit.

Bilateral Issues

No bilateral issues were reported.

Strategic Issues

No strategic issues were reported.

Record: 22 (continued)

Sources

Cheng Ming (Hong Kong), no. 88, February 1985, p.11, in JPRS/China Report (85-036), 16 April 1985, p.125; Asia Television Ltd. (Hong Kong), 18 April 1985, in FBIS/China, 19 April 1985, p.W1; South China Morning Post (Hong Kong), 24 April 1985, p.15, in FBIS/China, 1 May 1985, p.W1; Pai Hsing (Hong Kong), no. 95, 1 May 1985, pp.42,44, in FBIS/China, 13 May 1985, pp.W1-7.

CURRENT CHINESE LEADERSHIP TRAVELS ABROAD:
WU XUEQIAN TO THAILAND, PHILIPPINES, AND INDONESIA

May 1985

Author: Marcia R. Ristaino

Record: 21

<u>Name</u>	Wu Xueqian
<u>Position</u>	State Councillor; Minister of Foreign Affairs
<u>Region</u>	Southeast Asia
<u>Country Visited</u>	Thailand
<u>Country Visited</u>	Philippines
<u>Country Visited</u>	Indonesia
<u>Date in</u>	850417
<u>Date out</u>	850426
<u>Delegation</u>	Wu Xueqian, Minister of Foreign Affairs
<u>Delegation</u>	No further information on other delegation members.
<u>Contacts</u>	Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila
<u>Contacts</u>	Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos
<u>Contacts</u>	Philippine Acting Foreign Minister Pacifico Castro
<u>Contacts</u>	Philippine Former Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo
<u>Contacts</u>	Philippine Minister of Human Settlements Imelda Marcos
<u>Contacts</u>	Indonesian President Soeharto
<u>Contacts</u>	Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja

Analysis

Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian made an official visit to the Philippines from 18-22 April 1985, at the invitation of the Philippine Government. He stopped in Bangkok, Thailand, on 17 April en route to the Philippines. Following the Philippine visit, he led a Chinese Government delegation to the 30th anniversary meeting (24-25 April) of the Afro-Asian Bandung Conference (18-24 April 1955) in Bandung, Indonesia.

In Thailand, Wu met with his counterpart, Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila, and confirmed their common interest in supporting Kampuchean efforts against the Vietnamese occupation and in strengthening friendship ties between China and Thailand.

In meetings in Manila with Acting Foreign Minister Pacifico Castro and Mrs. Marcos, Wu called the Philippine insurgency problem an internal affair, and stated firm support for Sino-Philippine friendship. A meeting with President Marcos resulted in a common commitment to strengthen friendship and economic and technical cooperation, based on the principle of non-interference in each other's internal affairs and respect for each other's economic, political and social systems.

Wu and Acting Foreign Minister Castro concluded the official visit by signing a memorandum of understanding, updating one signed during Mrs. Marcos's January 1984 China visit. The memorandum sets a \$500 million target for import-export trade volume and attempts to alleviate the deficit suffered by the Philippines to date in the trade relationship. Wu also agreed to convey to the Chinese Government for consideration Mrs. Marcos's proposal to make the Philippines an international trading center through a bilateral transshipment agreement--making the Philippines a marketing hub linking the Northern and Southern Americas with Asia. Wu supported Mrs. Marcos's proposal that the local private

Record: 21 (continued)

sector be allowed to deal directly with Chinese counterparts for possible joint trading ventures.

Upon his arrival in Indonesia on 22 April, Wu emphasized the tradition of friendship between close neighbors China and Indonesia, and conveyed cordial greetings to President Soeharto. Wu said China is positive about resuming diplomatic relations with Indonesia. Wu's delegation is the first high-ranking delegation sent to Indonesia since the suspension of Sino-Indonesian diplomatic relations in 1967. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja stated that at present, China and Indonesia mainly should develop trade relations and proceed slowly with normalizing relations. Wu had an impromptu meeting with President Soeharto for 5 minutes on 25 April where state-level greetings were exchanged. Wu reported that both parties expressed the hope that Sino-Indonesian relations will develop on the basis of peaceful coexistence. In other talks, Wu assured Indonesian leaders that China gave only moral support to other communist parties in the region, a subject of concern to Indonesian leaders contemplating renewed diplomatic relations with China.

At the Bandung Commemorative Conference, Wu praised the declaration of the Conference which he claimed expressed Asian-African concern over the arms race, nuclear war and armed conflict, and support for the self-determination, sovereignty and political independence of all states. He supported opposing colonialism and apartheid and rectifying the gap in wealth between the North and South, and emphasized the necessity of world peace for economic development.

Before departing Jakarta, Wu revealed that agreement was reached to promote direct trade between China and Indonesia, and to authorize trade delegations to carry this out.

Summary

China's Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian made an official visit to the Philippines (April 18-22) and at the invitation of the Indonesian Government led an official delegation to attend the commemorative meeting (April 24-25) marking the 30th anniversary of the 1955 Bandung Conference. He made a stopover visit in Bangkok, Thailand (April 17). Wu reassured both the Philippine and Indonesian leaderships that China valued mutual friendship and provided only moral support to the communist parties in the region. An agreement aimed at an ameliorative adjustment in Sino-Philippine trade relations was effected, and proposals raised for broader economic relationships. In Indonesia, arrangements were made to initiate direct trade relations. The strengthening of friendship ties between China and Thailand was discussed.

Latent Issues

Record: 21 (continued)

Bilateral Issues The adjustment of trade relations which heretofore have not been favorable to the Philippines was discussed.

Bilateral Issues Agreement was expressed to expand economic and technical relations between China and the Philippines.

Bilateral Issues The strengthening of friendship and cooperation between China and Indonesia was discussed.

Bilateral Issues Arrangements for direct trade relations between China and Indonesia were initiated.

Strategic Issues The Chinese and Thai Foreign Ministers expressed support for the Kampuchean effort against Vietnamese occupation.

Strategic Issues Wu assured the Philippine leaders that China regarded their insurgency problem as an internal matter, and offered only moral support to communist parties in the region.

Strategic Issues Wu claimed that China is positive about resuming Sino-Indonesian relations while Mokhtar said such a process should be gradual.

Strategic Issues Wu assured the Indonesian leaders that China gave only moral support to the communist parties in the region.

Strategic Issues Wu restated China's commitment to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence at the Bandung commemorative meeting.

Strategic Issues Wu emphasized the importance of regional economic development at the Bandung meeting.

Strategic Issues Wu spoke against the arms race and nuclear war and emphasized at the Bandung meeting the importance of world peace for economic development in the Third World.

Reciprocal Sources Mrs. Imelda Marcos visited China in January 1984. FBIS/China, 3, 18-26 April 1985, A pages; FBIS Asia & Pacific, 19, 22-26 April 1985, A & P pages.

CURRENT CHINESE LEADERSHIP TRAVELS ABROAD,
JULY-DECEMBER 1985

March 1986

Author: Andrea M. Savada

CURRENT CHINESE LEADERSHIP: TRAVELS ABROAD, JULY-DECEMBER 1985

SUMMARY

Certain patterns can be discerned from the foreign travels of selected Chinese leaders from July through December 1985. Most of the trips were made to improve bilateral relations--particularly to expand trade, economic, industrial, and technological cooperation--and to further China's "open door" policy. An increasing number of military delegations were sent abroad, both to strengthen the relations between the Chinese Armed Forces and those of various Third World countries and to seek the benefits of Second World countries' military technology.

Trips to Third World countries were made more frequently than to Second and First World countries. Travel to Third World countries was to seek increased economic cooperation, as well as to promote Third World causes and confirm China's support for Third World issues. Trips to Second World countries were made to publicize China's "open door" policy, meet the business community and appropriate government leaders, encourage investment in China, and seek technical cooperation agreements--particularly technology transfer. Political issues usually were relegated to a minor role.

Although most countries were visited for economic/modernization purposes, other trips were made for military, ceremonial, or political purposes, the latter category comprising the friendship and party visits. The leaders also routinely toured economic projects, scenic spots, and historical sites in the countries visited. In some countries, the lack of press coverage makes it necessary to hypothesize about the nature of the visit and the types of issues discussed by using the positions of delegation members and their contacts, if identified.

CONTENTS

	Page
SUMMARY	iii
OVERVIEW	1
FINDINGS	1
TRENDS	5
PROSPECTS	6

OVERVIEW

In the first 6 months of 1985, high-ranking Chinese leaders made 19 trips to 11 geographic regions (including trips begun in June 1985 but ending the following month). In the second half of 1985, high-ranking Chinese leaders made 21 trips to 10 different geographic regions, with two of the five trips to North America to attend United Nations' fora. Although these delegations were sent to various parts of the world primarily in search of expanded economic ties, in the last 6 months of 1985 there has been an increase over the previous 6-month period in the number of high-ranking military delegations sent abroad. These military-oriented delegations are also linked to China's modernization program, although the increased impetus for the renewal of the "open door" policy has been the need for more economic and technological cooperation. Consequently, a growing number of missions have been sent abroad to seek various economic links and agreements.

FINDINGS

Leaders and Delegations

Appendix A provides the names of the leaders of the delegations, the countries visited, and the inclusive dates of the tours. In the latter half of 1985 Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian and Vice Premiers Yao Yilin and Li Peng each led two delegations abroad. In addition to heading delegations, Wu and Li also accompanied other high-ranking Chinese leaders on separate trips abroad, as did Chen Muhua, who led her own delegation to the United Nations (Nairobi), and accompanied Zhao Ziyang on his tour of the United Nations (New York) and Latin America. The remaining delegation leaders led only one trip abroad each.

Appendix B lists the names of leaders of the delegations in boldface and provides the names of the delegation members accompanying them and the regions and dates visited. In most instances the composition of the delegation reflects the position of the leader of the delegation. For more than half of the 21 trips, delegation members are largely unreported. This is true particularly of the five delegations led by PLA leaders. In these instances, the press may refer only to the Chinese Ambassador (for the appropriate country), or indicate that the members of the delegation(s) were not identified. Other trips in this category list some members of a delegation and allude to other unnamed members (usually reported by a foreign press service by delegation count) without providing further names of the contingent.

Regions, Countries, and Stopover Visits

In the period considered, the selected leaders travelled to ten geographic regions: Eastern Europe, Western Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, North America, the Soviet Union, Northeast Asia, South Asia, and Africa. Appendix C tracks the regions visited on a scheduled tour by delegation leader, with countries and dates provided. In the latter half of 1985, all the regions tracked, with the exception of South Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Soviet Union, were visited more than once. However, the Soviet Union was

visited twice as a stopover site, and Thailand (Southeast Asia) was visited once on a stopover. Western Europe was visited most frequently on a scheduled tour--four times by four different leaders, and twice as a stopover. North America was visited three times by three different leaders--all stopping in the United States, and twice by two other leaders for United Nations' purposes--once for the anniversary of the signing of the UN Charter (without the United States as a scheduled stop)--and once adding the United States for a stopover visit. Trips to United Nations' fora are not calculated as separate geographic regions in the total regional count, although they are depicted in Appendix C as separately scheduled tours.

Appendix D lists the 38 countries visited on a scheduled itinerary alongside the delegation leader and specific dates of the visit. The majority of the countries toured belong to the Third World. Countries which are also the sites of UN-related visits are counted only once. The United States was the country visited most frequently--three times on scheduled trips, and twice as the site of United Nations' fora--by five different leaders.

Appendix E lists the five stopovers (of 21 trips) alongside the region of the scheduled tour and the delegation leader. The Soviet Union and France both were visited twice on stopovers.

China's Foreign Policy

Appendix F provides the trip-report summaries in chronological order for the July-December 1985 period, along with the leader of the delegation, regions and countries visited, stopovers (if made), and dates of the tours. These trips reflect the trends in China's high-ranking leaders' foreign travel and mirror the remarks of Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian, in his Liaowang¹ interview on China's foreign policy and the international situation for 1985. ¹"Wu Xueqian on China's Foreign Policy and the International Situation," Liaowang (Beijing), 9 December 1985, in Foreign Broadcast Information Service, Daily Report: China (hereafter FBIS/China), 26 December 1985, pp. A3-8.

A comparison of the foreign-policy statements in Wu's Liaowang interview with the bilateral and strategic statements made by the selected Chinese leaders in their travels abroad shows recurring themes. In both instances, China seeks to brief its audience on its foreign policy--particularly that China is peaceful, independent, and successful by keeping the initiative in its own hands. Chinese leaders travel to seek friendship, promote economic and cultural development, and expand trade via the "open door" policy. China also uses these occasions to stress its unity with the Third World, its desire to safeguard world peace, and its opposition to hegemonism.

Wu, queried on China's important progress in its diplomacy in 1985, said the year "has been very active diplomatically" and that "China's relations of friendly cooperation with many countries have further developed. China's leading officials have visited countries in various regions of the world and received the leaders of many countries."

Although the bilateral issues vary from country to country, they remained thematically similar to those of the previous period (May 1984-June 1985) considered. In general, in Second and Third World countries, the issues centered on economic cooperation, technology transfer, trade expansion and trade imbalance, cultural relations, and friendship. In Third World countries, however, the mutual benefit of bilateral relations was stressed. This was not mentioned in Second World visits. The frequency of trips to Third World countries confirms Wu's statement that

The Chinese Government attaches great importance to developing relations between China and the Third World countries . . . China belongs to the Third World. . . . The increased contacts and ties are helpful to deepening our understanding and promoting friendly cooperation between the two in the realms of politics, the economy, culture, and science and technology.

In his remarks to a Liaowang reporter, Wu also spoke favorably of China's improving and developing relations with East European countries, which, as socialist countries, have no basic conflict of interest with China. China supports the efforts of East European countries to safeguard world peace and holds that the continuous development of relations conforms to the basic interests of the Chinese people and the peoples of various East European countries.

Wu also noted that relations between China and West European countries "progressed satisfactorily in 1985." China is willing to develop long-term and stable relations of friendly cooperation with West European countries on the basis of safeguarding peace and strengthening economic cooperation.

As in the first 6 months of 1985, China signed a variety of trade and economic agreements with Second World countries. One trip in particular--a delegation led by State Councillor Zhang Jingfu to the EC-China Business Week in Brussels--was designed to showcase China as a place for investments of EC-member nations. As a result of the trip, China signed 60 contracts and 56 protocols of intent for foreign investment in China and two contracts on the use of foreign capital in China. Agreements with Third World countries were typically for bilateral cooperation, particularly in the economic and technological area, and to expand trade, that is, to promote Chinese exports.

There were two delegations to Japan during the July-December 1985 period. The first was for economic and technological cooperation talks; the second was a friendship visit. Both visits emphasized the need to safeguard world peace and peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. As in visits to other Second World countries, China stressed the growing importance of and hopes for improving economic and technological cooperation in terms of investment and technology transfer.

Wu noted that, because of the joint efforts of China and the Soviet Union in recent years, relations between those two countries "have somewhat improved, particularly their economic and trade relations, which have developed at a relatively rapid pace," although existing "obstacles" need to be eliminated. Although the Soviet Union was visited only once on a scheduled tour--in July--it was the site of stopover visits in November and December.

Vice Premier Yao Yilin headed the scheduled economic and trade delegation and signed both a long-term trade agreement and an agreement for industrial enterprise assistance. Although no information on political relations was forthcoming on that tour, meetings were reported to have been held in a "cordial atmosphere."

On a stopover visit to the Soviet Union, Song Ping, as head of a planning delegation returning from Eastern Europe, met with a key Soviet planning official for "friendly talks." Li Peng, also en route home from Eastern Europe may have had further motives other than the reported discussion on the development of Sino-Soviet economic, trade, cultural, and educational relations with the Soviet Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers. Li also met with General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Mikhail Gorbachev to exchange views on bilateral relations and some international issues of mutual interest and may have discussed the hijacking of a Soviet airliner to China in mid-December. The New York Times even speculated that the meeting was arranged at Li's request after the hijacking. Xinhua reported the meeting was arranged by the Soviets. Tass did not comment.

Concerning Sino-US relations, Wu cited the "comparatively steady [development] in recent days" although "obstacles" remain. There were three scheduled trips to the United States in the latter part of 1985. The first tour, by President Li Xiannian, in July, reciprocated US President Ronald Reagan's April 1984 visit to China. During Li's visit, agreements on nuclear cooperation, cultural exchanges, educational cooperation and exchanges, and fishery were signed. In November, PLA Navy Commander Liu Huaqing visited the United States, toured naval bases and facilities, and discussed the possibility of US aid for modernizing China's surface fleet and antisubmarine warfare capability. Although Liu was the first Chinese naval commander to visit the United States, his trip received little media attention, and no statements on Sino-US bilateral relations were reported. The third scheduled visit to the United States during this time was by Xu Xin, Vice President of the Beijing Institute for International Strategic Studies, and concurrently Deputy Chief of the PLA General Staff. Although the primary purpose of Xu's visit was to participate in academic discussions on international strategic issues with US specialists (he was invited by the Stanford University Center for International Security and Arms Control), no statements on either bilateral or strategic issues were reported. Xu also met with Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and senior US Government defense and foreign-policy officials. The United States was also the site of a stopover visit. Following a trip to the United Nations to address the General Assembly on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the signing of the UN Charter and a tour of Latin America, Premier Zhao Ziyang and his party stopped in Hawaii and met briefly with the Pacific Commander in Chief Admiral Ronald J. Hays.

Certain strategic issues were also similarly divided along Second and Third World lines. However, some strategic issues--concern with disarmament, safeguarding world peace, the need for a peaceful international environment, and maintaining an independent foreign policy--were addressed both in Second and Third World visits. On trips to West European countries, North-South dialog, North-South cooperation, and West European unity were the issues most frequently discussed. On travels to Third World countries, statements on strategic issues were oriented toward South-South cooperation, international

cooperation, the new international economic order, and peaceful resolution of conflict. On trips to the Middle East, the situation there and the desire to convene an international conference on the Middle East under UN auspices were discussed, along with the Iran-Iraq War.

TRENDS

The foreign travels of high-ranking Chinese leaders in the latter half of 1985 followed the pattern established the previous year of being predominantly economically oriented and geared toward China's modernization plans. However, the period also evidenced a marked increase in high-ranking Chinese military delegations travelling abroad and an expanded effort toward countries with which China lacked diplomatic relations. These trips were balanced by China's need to further expand and develop its bilateral relations and be a vocal leader of Third World causes.

Military Delegations

In the July-December 1985 period, five delegations, identified only by their leaders--high-ranking PLA officials--travelled abroad. These delegations typically received limited press coverage. What little information was revealed usually was limited to the touring of military bases and facilities, meetings with military counterparts and personnel, and general statements about the need for closer relations between the armed forces of the countries involved.

The travels of military delegations followed the established pattern and framework of China's foreign policy. In travel to Third World countries it is likely that, in addition to fostering closer relations between armed forces, cooperation in training was discussed, as was the possibility of China's exporting some weapons to these countries. In visits to Second World countries, it is likely that China sought to purchase weapons. During PLA Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi's visit to Italy, it was noted that he inspected military enterprises. However, on Commander of the PLA Navy Liu Huaqing's trip to France, this aspect was not reported. During Liu's visit, France and China agreed to increased bilateral naval cooperation; two French naval officers will be assigned to Beijing in 1986. After departing France, Liu toured the United States, where it was reported that he visited military enterprises. It was also noted that his meetings with US Naval officials focused on possible US assistance for modernizing China's surface fleet and antisubmarine warfare capability.

The reports on other military delegations, those of Xu Xin to the United States for an international strategic conference and meetings with US Government defense and foreign policy officials PLA Deputy Chief of General Staff He Qizong's trip to Gabon and Zaire, and PLA Deputy Chief of General Staff Han Huaizhi's trip to Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, and Mexico, noted only that these leaders met with defense officials of the countries involved.

Expanded Diplomatic Efforts

China also displayed expanded diplomatic efforts toward countries with which it lacks diplomatic ties. While touring the Middle East, Vice Premier Yao Yilin met with the Saudi Crown Prince, concurrently Deputy Prime Minister--the first such meeting between Chinese and Saudi leaders. Saudi Arabia has diplomatic relations with Taiwan. Yao also met with unidentified Qatari leaders; neither Taiwan nor China has diplomatic relations with Qatar. Premier Zhao Ziyang met with Nicaraguan President Ortega while they were both at the United Nations in October. In December, Nicaragua broke its ties with Taiwan and established diplomatic relations with China.

PROSPECTS

Although the General Offices of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council recently issued a joint circular addressed to the leading bodies of central and local party, government, military organizations, and mass organizations calling for limiting overseas trips by halting the travel of unnecessary delegations, groups, and personnel, this order will have little effect on the foreign travels of high-ranking Chinese leaders. The circular points out the need for the increased number of delegations, groups, and personnel going abroad in line with China's open door policy, but calls for greater overall control and coordination to avoid duplication of visits and implement the "principle of few members, small groups, and competent personnel. . ."2 ²Xinhua (Beijing), 28 January 1986, "State Council Circular Limits Overseas Trips," in FBIS/China, 30 January 1986, pp. K1-3. Therefore, it is likely that China will continue to send its high-ranking leaders abroad, seek to improve relations with the United States and Soviet Union, and further strengthen and expand relations--particularly in the economic sphere--as they benefit China, in Second and Third World countries. China also will continue to send military delegations abroad, surrounded by secrecy, as it strives to modernize its military, using limited financial resources.

Trips geared toward China's modernization plans will be balanced by China's needs to expand its bilateral relations and be a vocal leader of Third World causes. Bilateral and strategic statements will continue to follow recurring themes and be tailored to the intended audiences.

This study updates Current Chinese Leadership: Travels Abroad, May 1984-June 1985, November 1985 (DDE-2200-368-85). Contributors to the study are Beth Green, Marcia Ristaino, Mark Roth, Andrea Savada, and Robert Worden. Word processing on textual portions of this study was accomplished by Karen Flanders.

APPENDIXES

The following appendixes provide information on the delegation leaders and members, regions and countries visited, tour dates, and analytical summaries of the trips.

APPENDIX A: COUNTRIES VISITED BY DELEGATION LEADER

Chen Muhua (f) Kenya/United Nations	15-22 Jul 85
Gu Mu Japan	07 Jul-08 Aug 85
Han Huaizhi Ecuador; Colombia; Venezuela; Mexico	24 Aug-12 Sep 85
He Qizong Gabon; Zaire	25 Nov-06 Dec 85
Hu Qili Yugoslavia; Federal Republic of Germany	14-28 Nov 85
Kang Shi'en Peru; Chile	18 Jul-02 Aug 85
Li Peng Democratic People's Republic of Korea	24-27 Oct 85
Czechoslovakia; Bulgaria	11-23 Dec 85
Li Xiannian Canada; United States	11-31 Jul 85
Liu Huaqing France; United States	02-23 Nov 85
Song Ping Bulgaria; Poland	10-25 Nov 85
Tian Jiyun Algeria; Tunisia; Morocco; Libya; Kenya	21 Oct-12 Nov 85
Wang Zhen Japan	13 Jul-10 Aug 85
Wu Xueqian United States/United Nations	24 Sep-06 Oct 85
Iraq; Jordan; Syria; Egypt; United Arab Emirates; Bangladesh; Thailand	10-28 Dec 85
Xu Xin United States	30 Oct-15 Nov 85
Yang Dezhi Italy; Turkey	06-25 Oct 85

APPENDIX A: COUNTRIES VISITED BY DELEGATION LEADER

Yao Yilin	
Soviet Union	09-16 Jul 85
United Arab Emirates;	12-25 Nov 85
Kuwait; Oman	
Zhang Jingfu	
Belgium; Federal Republic	30 Nov-18 Dec 85
of Germany	
Zhao Ziyang	
Colombia; Brazil;	24 Oct-14 Nov 85
Argentina; Venezuela;	
United States/United	
Nations	

APPENDIX B: COMPOSITION OF DELEGATIONS

<p>Chen Muhua (f) Chen Muhua (f), Alternate Member, 12th CCP-CC Political Bureau, and State Councillor Huang Ganying (f), Vice President, All-China Women's Federation and Member, UN Commission on the Status of Women (deputy head of the delegation) Wei Yongqing, Ambassador to Kenya (deputy head of the delegation) Zhu Meide (f), All-China Women's Federation Guan Mingqian (f), Member, UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women</p>	<p>United Nations 15-22 Jul 85 (Nairobi)</p>
<p>Gu Mu Gu Mu, State Councillor Wu Xueqian, Minister of Foreign Affairs Wang Bingqian, Minister of Finance Lu Dong, Minister in Charge of State Economic Commission Song Jian, Minister in Charge of State Scientific and Technology Commission He Kang, Minister of Agriculture Qian Yongchang, Minister of Communications Zheng Tuobin, Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade No further information available on ninth delegation member.</p>	<p>Northeast Asia. 07 Jul-08 Aug 85</p>
<p>Han Huaizhi Han Huaizhi, Deputy Chief of General Staff, PLA No further information on other delegation members.</p>	<p>Latin America 24 Aug-12 Sep 85</p>
<p>He Qizong He Qizong, Deputy Chief of General Staff, PLA No further information on other delegation members.</p>	<p>Africa 25 Nov-06 Dec 85</p>
<p>Hu Qili Hu Qili, Member, 12th CCP-CC Political Bureau and Secretary, CCP Secretariat Xiang Nan, Member, CCP Central Committee and Secretary, Fujian</p>	<p>Eastern Europe 14-28 Nov 85 Western Europe</p>

APPENDIX B: COMPOSITION OF DELEGATIONS

Provincial CCP Committee
 Li Shuzheng, Alternate Member, CCP
 Central Committee and Deputy
 Director, CCP Central Committee
 International Liaison Department

<p>Kang Shi'en Kang Shi'en, State Councillor Yang Mai, Chinese Ambassador to Peru (during Peruvian portion of tour only) Tang Haiguang, Chinese Ambassador to Chile (during Chilean portion of tour only) No further information on other delegation members (Xinhua reported that Kang was accompanied by officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)</p>	<p>Latin America</p>	<p>18 Jul-02 Aug 85</p>
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<p>Li Peng Li Peng, Vice Premier, State Council Zhu Lin (f), spouse of Li Peng Zhang Dake, Chinese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia (during Czechoslovakian portion of the tour only) Li Zewang, Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union (during Soviet Union portion of the tour only) No further information on other delegation members (Xinhua mentioned only "other Chinese officials.")</p>	<p>Eastern Europe</p>	<p>11-23 Dec 85</p>
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<p>Li Peng, Member, 12th CCP-CC Political Bureau; Member, CCP Secretariat; Vice Premier, State Council Zhou Keyu, Deputy Director, General Political Department, PLA Li Shuzheng, Deputy Head, International Liaison Department, CCP Central Committee Liu Shuqing, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Zong Kewen, Chinese Ambassador (during DPRK portion of the tour only)</p>	<p>Northeast Asia</p>	<p>24-27 Oct 85</p>
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APPENDIX B: COMPOSITION OF DELEGATIONS

Li Xiannian
 Li Xiannian, President, People's Republic of China
 Li Peng, Vice Premier, State Council
 Ji Pengfei, State Councillor
 Wang Zhaoguo, Member, Standing Committee, National People's Congress (concurrently Director, CCP General Office)
 Zhu Qizhen, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs
 Gao Zhijian, Vice Minister in Charge of State Planning Commission
 Wang Pingqing, representative of the Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade
 Tao Siju, Special Assistant (actually a Vice Minister of Public Security)
 Li Zhongying, Special Assistant
 Xu Guibao, Special Assistant
 Yu Zhan, Chinese Ambassador to Canada (during Canadian portion of tour only)
 Han Xu, Chinese Ambassador to the United States (during US portion of tour only)
 Ma Yuzhen, Chief Press Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 Tang Shubei, Chinese Consul General at San Francisco (during California portion of tour only)
 Lin Jiamei (f), spouse of Li Xiannian
 Xu Hanbing (f), spouse of Ji Pengfei

North America 11-31 Jul 85

Liu Huaqing
 Liu Huaqing, Commander, PLA Navy
 No further information on other delegation members.

Western Europe 02-23 Nov 85
 North America

Song Ping
 Song Ping, State Councillor and Minister, State Planning Commission
 Wang Jingqing, Chinese Ambassador to Poland (during Polish portion of tour only)
 No further information on other delegation members.

Eastern Europe 10-25 Nov 85

APPENDIX B: COMPOSITION OF DELEGATIONS

Tian Jiyun
 Tian Jiyun, Vice Premier, State Council
 Africa 21 Oct-12 Nov 85
 Lu Xuejian, Vice Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade
 Qi Huaiyuan, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs
 Jin Yongjian, Deputy Director of African Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 Yuan Mu, Special Assistant to the Vice Premier

Wang Zhen
 Wang Zhen, Honorary President, China-Japan Friendship Association; Member, 12th CCP-CC Political Bureau, and Honorary President, China Association for International Friendly Contacts
 Northeast Asia 13 Jul-10 Aug 85
 Pan He, sculptor of "China girl"
 Jingchuang, granddaughter of Wang Zhen
 Li Heng, daughter of Hu Yaobang
 No further mention of other delegation members (the Japanese press mentions a 15-member delegation).

Wu Xueqian
 Wu Xueqian, State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs
 Middle East 10-28 Dec 85
 South Asia
 Southeast Asia
 Qi Huaiyuan, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs
 Zhu Yinglu, Director, West Asian and North African Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 No further information is available on the five other delegation members.

Wu Xueqian, Minister of Foreign Affairs and State Councillor
 United Nations 24 Sep-06 Oct 85
 (New York)
 No further information on other delegation members.

Xu Xin
 Xu Xin, Vice President, Beijing Institute for International Strategic Studies, and Deputy Chief of General Staff, PLA
 North America 30 Oct-15 Nov 85
 No further information on other delegation members.

APPENDIX B: COMPOSITION OF DELEGATIONS

Yang Dezhi
 Yang Dezhi, Chief of General Staff, Western Europe 06-25 Oct 85
 PLA Middle East
 No further information on other
 delegation members (Xinhua
 mentioned a seven-member
 delegation).

Yao Yilin
 Yao Yilin, Vice Premier Soviet Union 09-16 Jul 85
 Qian Qichen, Vice Minister of
 Foreign Affairs
 Gan Ziyu, Vice Minister of the
 State Planning Commission
 Ma Yi, Vice Minister of the State
 Economic Commission
 Yang Jun, Vice Minister of the
 State Science and Technology
 Commission
 Jia Shi, Vice Minister of Foreign
 Economic Relations and Trade

Yao Yilin, Special Envoy and Vice Middle East 12-25 Nov 85
 Premier, State Council
 No further information on other
 delegation members (Radio WAKH
 reported a 22-member delegation
 of officials representing the
 Ministries of Foreign Affairs and
 Foreign Economic Relations and
 Trade, the People's Bank of
 China, and the State Planning
 Commission).
 Hu Changlin, Chinese Ambassador to
 the UAE (during UAE portion of
 the tour only)
 Zhang Dewei, Chinese Ambassador to
 Thailand (during Thailand portion
 of the tour only)

Zhang Jingfu
 Zhang Jingfu, State Councillor Western Europe 30 Nov-18 Dec 85
 Zhao Weicheng, Vice Minister of the
 State Economic Commission
 No further information on other
 delegation members (Xinhua
 mentioned both a 150-member and a
 180-strong Chinese delegation).

Zhao Ziyang
 Zhao Ziyang, Premier, State Council United Nations 24 Oct-14 Nov 85
 Chen Muhua, State Councillor and (New York)
 President, People's Bank of China Latin America

APPENDIX C: REGIONS VISITED

Africa		
Tian Jiyun	Algeria; Tunisia; Morocco; Libya; Kenya	21 Oct-12 Nov 85
He Qizong	Gabon; Zaire	25 Nov-06 Dec 85
Eastern Europe		
Song Ping	Bulgaria; Poland	10-25 Nov 85
Li Peng	Czechoslovakia; Bulgaria	11-23 Dec 85
Hu Qili	Yugoslavia; Federal Republic of Germany	14-28 Nov 85
Latin America		
Kang Shi'en	Peru; Chile	18 Jul-02 Aug 85
Han Huaizhi	Ecuador; Colombia; Venezuela; Mexico	24 Aug-12 Sep 85
Middle East		
Wu Xueqian	Iraq; Jordan; Syria; Egypt; United Arab Emirates; Bangladesh; Thailand	10-28 Dec 85
Yao Yilin	United Arab Emirates; Kuwait; Oman	12-25 Nov 85
North America		
Li Xiannian	Canada; United States	11-31 Jul 85
Xu Xin	United States	30 Oct-15 Nov 85
Northeast Asia		
Gu Mu	Japan	07 Jul-08 Aug 85
Wang Zhen	Japan	13 Jul-10 Aug 85
Li Peng	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	24-27 Oct 85
Soviet Union		
Yao Yilin	Soviet Union	09-16 Jul 85
United Nations (Nairobi)		
Chen Muhua (f)	Kenya/United Nations	15-22 Jul 85
United Nations (New York)		
Zhao Ziyang	Colombia; Brazil; Argentina; Venezuela; United States/United Nations	24 Oct-14 Nov 85
Wu Xueqian	United States/United Nations	24 Sep-06 Oct 85

APPENDIX C: REGIONS VISITED

Western Europe

Liu Huaqing

France; United States

02-23 Nov 85

Yang Dezhi

Italy; Turkey

06-25 Oct 85

Zhang Jingfu

Belgium; Federal Republic
of Germany

30 Nov-18 Dec 85

APPENDIX D: COUNTRIES VISITED BY DELEGATION LEADER AND SPECIFIC DATES

Algeria	Tian Jiyun	21 Oct-12 Nov 85
Argentina	Zhao Ziyang	24 Oct-14 Nov 85
Bangladesh	Wu Xueqian	10-28 Dec 85
Belgium	Zhang Jingfu	30 Nov-18 Dec 85
Brazil	Zhao Ziyang	24 Oct-14 Nov 85
Bulgaria	Song Ping	10-25 Nov 85
	Li Peng	11-23 Dec 85
Canada	Li Xiannian	11-31 Jul 85
Chile	Kang Shi'en	18 Jul-02 Aug 85
Colombia	Han Huaizhi	24 Aug-12 Sep 85
	Zhao Ziyang	24 Oct-14 Nov 85
Czechoslovakia	Li Peng	11-23 Dec 85
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Li Peng	24-27 Oct 85
Ecuador	Han Huaizhi	24 Aug-12 Sep 85
Egypt	Wu Xueqian	10-28 Dec 85

APPENDIX D: COUNTRIES VISITED BY DELEGATION LEADER AND SPECIFIC DATES

Federal Republic of Germany		
	Hu Qili	14-28 Nov 85
	Zhang Jingfu	30 Nov-18 Dec 85
France		
	Liu Huaqing	02-23 Nov 85
Gabon		
	He Qizong	25 Nov-06 Dec 85
Iraq		
	Wu Xueqian	10-28 Dec 85
Italy		
	Yang Dezhi	06-25 Oct 85
Japan		
	Wang Zhen	13 Jul-10 Aug 85
	Gu Mu	07 Jul-08 Aug 85
Jordan		
	Wu Xueqian	10-28 Dec 85
Kenya		
	Tian Jiyun	21 Oct-12 Nov 85
Kenya/United Nations		
	Chen Muhua (f)	15-22 Jul 85
Kuwait		
	Yao Yilin	12-25 Nov 85
Libya		
	Tian Jiyun	21 Oct-12 Nov 85
Mexico		
	Han Huaizhi	24 Aug-12 Sep 85
Morocco		
	Tian Jiyun	21 Oct-12 Nov 85
Oman		
	Yao Yilin	12-25 Nov 85
Peru		
	Kang Shi'en	18 Jul-02 Aug 85

APPENDIX D: COUNTRIES VISITED BY DELEGATION LEADER AND SPECIFIC DATES

Poland	Song Ping	10-25 Nov 85
Soviet Union	Yao Yilin	09-16 Jul 85
Syria	Wu Xueqian	10-28 Dec 85
Thailand	Wu Xueqian	10-28 Dec 85
Tunisia	Tian Jiyun	21 Oct-12 Nov 85
Turkey	Yang Dezhi	06-25 Oct 85
United Arab Emirates	Yao Yilin	12-25 Nov 85
	Wu Xueqian	10-28 Dec 85
United States	Li Xiannian	11-31 Jul 85
	Liu Huaqing	02-23 Nov 85
	Xu Xin	30 Oct-15 Nov 85
United States/United Nations	Zhao Ziyang	24 Oct-14 Nov 85
	Wu Xueqian	24 Sep-06 Oct 85
Venezuela	Han Huaizhi	24 Aug-12 Sep 85
	Zhao Ziyang	24 Oct-14 Nov 85
Yugoslavia	Hu Qili	14-28 Nov 85
Zaire	He Qizong	25 Nov-06 Dec 85

APPENDIX E: STOPOVER VISITS

<u>Stopover</u>	<u>Scheduled Tour</u>	<u>Delegation Leader</u>	<u>Tour Dates</u>
United States	United Nations (New York) Latin America	Zhao Ziyang	24 Oct-14 Nov 85
France	Africa	Tian Jiyun	21 Oct-12 Nov 85
Thailand	Middle East	Yao Yilin	12-25 Nov 85
Soviet Union	Eastern Europe	Song Ping	10-25 Nov 85
France Soviet Union	Eastern Europe	Li Peng	11-23 Dec 85

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

Name Yao Yilin
Position Vice Premier
Region/Intl Conf Soviet Union
Country/Conf Soviet Union
Dates In/Out 09-16 Jul 85
Summary: Vice Premier Yao Yilin led an economic and trade delegation to the Soviet Union (9-16 July 1985). A long-term trade agreement for 1986-1990 was signed which will almost double the total trade volume by 1990. In addition, a long-awaited agreement for Soviet assistance in building and refurbishing industrial enterprises was signed. It was announced that the first meeting of the Sino-Soviet Economic, Trade, and Scientific and Technological Cooperation Commission would be held in Beijing during the first half of 1986. Political relations were not stressed during Yao's visit, but the cordial atmosphere of First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Minister Ivan Arkhipov's China visit in December 1984 was continued.

Name Li Xiannian
Position President, People's Republic of China
Region/Intl Conf North America
Country/Conf Canada
Country/Conf United States
Dates In/Out 11-31 Jul 85
Summary: Li Xiannian, President of China, visited Canada (11-21 July 1985) and the United States (21-31 July 1985). His North American tour confirmed the already agreed-upon issues and accords with both countries. Although the visit was the first ever for a Chinese head of state to either Canada or the United States, it also was important for having given relatively wide exposure to Vice Premier Li Peng. During the course of the visit trade renewal and agricultural consultation agreements were signed with Canada. Agreements on nuclear cooperation, cultural exchanges, educational cooperation and exchanges, and fishery were signed with the United States. In line with the interest shown in both Canadian and US nuclear power

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

cooperation, Li Peng toured nuclear power facilities in both countries.

Name Kang Shi'en
Postion State Councillor
Region/Intl Conf Latin America
Country/Conf Peru
Country/Conf Chile
Dates In/Out 18 Jul-02 Aug 85
Summary: Kang Shi'en, State Councillor, visited Peru (28-30 July 1985) and Chile (30 July-2 August 1985). The delegation, headed by a high-level Chinese official of waning political importance, was pro forma at best. Members of Kang's delegation were not identified although Xinhua reported that officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs accompanied him. The Peruvian segment served only the ceremonial purpose of attending a presidential inauguration. No practical business was conducted during the visit. China-Peru relations continue to be stable but are shadowed by periodic reports, always denied by Beijing, of Chinese support to the "Shining Path" revolutionary group. Kang's official visit to Chile was of slightly more importance as he sought to encourage imports to help resolve China's \$120 trade deficit with Chile. The relationship between China and Chile can best be described as a low-key bilateral one between a major Communist nation and one of the world's most conservative military juntas.

Name Chen Muhua (f)
Postion Alternate Member, 12th CCP-CC
Postion Political Bureau
Postion State Councillor
Region/Intl Conf United Nations (Nairobi)
Country/Conf Kenya/United Nations
Dates In/Out 15-22 Jul 85
Summary: As State Councillor and an Alternate Member of the Chinese Communist Party Political Bureau, Chen Muhua headed China's delegation (consisting mainly of women) to Kenya to the world conference to

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

review and appraise the United Nations Decade for Women (15-26 July 1985). Although the conference focused on women's issues, Chen also used the forum to expound China's views on peace and its relationship to women, the arms race, and the superpowers. She also met separately with Suzanne Mubarak, wife of the Egyptian President and head of Egypt's delegation to the conference, and Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi. Other Chinese delegates discussed the situation of women in China--stressing their contributions and that they enjoy equal rights with men. Chen departed Nairobi on 22 July, prior to the end of the conference.

Name
Postion
Postion
Postion
Postion
Postion
Region/Intl Conf
Country/Conf
Dates In/Out
Summary:

Wang Zhen
Honorary President, China-Japan
Friendship Association
Member, 12th CCP-CC Political Bureau
Honorary President, China
Association for International
Friendly Contacts
Northeast Asia
Japan
13 Jul-10 Aug 85
Wang Zhen's stay in Japan had a dual purpose. As Honorary President of the China-Japan Friendship Association, he led a delegation to Japan (15-26 July 1985) to present the sculpture "China girl." As Honorary President of the China Association for International Friendly Contacts, he led its delegation (1-10 August 1985) to a meeting of Japan's Asian Interchange Association. Both visits can be considered friendship visits. The Japanese press did not report on the second visit and gave limited press coverage to the first.

Name
Postion
Postion
Region/Intl Conf
Country/Conf
Dates In/Out

Gu Mu
State Councillor
Member, CCP-CC Secretariat
Northeast Asia
Japan
07 Jul-08 Aug 85

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

Summary:

Gu Mu, State Councillor and Member, Secretariat, Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, led a delegation of economic and foreign affairs ministers to Japan (29 July-11 August 1985) for the fourth in a series of Sino-Japanese ministerial talks since 1980. Talks focused on the Japanese trade imbalance and ways to expand economic and technical cooperation.

<u>Name</u>	Han Huaizhi
<u>Postion</u>	Deputy Chief of General Staff, PLA
<u>Region/Intl Conf</u>	Latin America
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Ecuador
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Colombia
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Venezuela
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Mexico
<u>Dates In/Out</u>	24 Aug-12 Sep 85

Summary:

Deputy Chief of the General Staff, PLA, Han Huaizhi made a trip to Ecuador (28 August-2 September 1985), Colombia (2-6 September 1985), Venezuela (7-11 September 1985) and Mexico (11-12 September 1985). The members of his delegation were not identified. Han met with defense officials of the first three countries visited; the Chinese media was typically silent on the outcome. Han's stay in Mexico appears to have lasted less than 1 day.

<u>Name</u>	Yang Dezhi
<u>Postion</u>	Chief of General Staff, PLA
<u>Region/Intl Conf</u>	Western Europe
<u>Region/Intl Conf</u>	Middle East
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Italy
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Turkey
<u>Dates In/Out</u>	06-25 Oct 85
<u>Summary:</u>	

PLA Chief of the General Staff Yang Dezhi made a goodwill visit to Italy (6-18 October 1985) and Turkey (18-25 October 1985). The trip, particularly the Italian portion, received very little press coverage. Yang and his unidentified seven person delegation, departed Beijing on October, although their arrival in Rome

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

was not reported until 10 October. In Italy, Yang met with various defense officials and toured military enterprises.

In Turkey, Yang met with military officials and visited defense establishments, as well as historic and tourist sites. In both Italy and Turkey, it was mentioned that relations with China's Armed Forces would be strengthened.

<u>Name</u>	Zhao Ziyang
<u>Postion</u>	Premier, State Council
<u>Region/Intl Conf</u>	United Nations (New York)
<u>Region/Intl Conf</u>	Latin America
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Colombia
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Brazil
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Argentina
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Venezuela
<u>Country/Conf</u>	United States/United Nations
<u>Stop</u>	United States

Dates In/Out 24 Oct-14 Nov 85

Summary:

Premier Zhao Ziyang visited the United Nations to address the General Assembly on the 40th anniversary of the signing of the UN Charter (24-28 October 1985) and made an official tour of Colombia (28-30 October 1985), Brazil (30 October-5 November 1985), Argentina (5-9 November 1985), and Venezuela (9-12 November 1985); the first ever by a top Chinese leader to these countries. On his return home, Zhao expressed "deep satisfaction" with his trip to Latin America. Fifteen documents were signed, covering bilateral cooperation in politics, economy, trade, finance, science and technology and culture, with the four countries. Talks were held with the presidents of each country and expressions of mutual satisfaction and expectations of expanded cooperation, especially in the economic sector, were made. At the UN, Zhao met with leaders of some 20 nations, including a session with Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega which, by the end of the

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

year, led to the establishment of diplomatic relations between Beijing and the Sandinista government.

Zhao's Latin America tour followed by 15 months that made by Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian, and by 6 months the tour by State Councillor Gu Mu. The purposes of the trips were similar: the promotion of Chinese export trade and China as a site of investment. Zhao also highlighted general foreign policy themes of strategic and bilateral interest and stressed the importance China places on its economic relations with Latin America.

The arrival of China's first military attache in Brazil and the publicity on Chinese interest in Brazilian AMX jet fighters, training planes, and armored reconnaissance vehicles coincided with Zhao's visit there. At year's end, Xinhua billed Zhao's Latin American tour as one of the top ten "news pieces" of 1985.

Enroute to Beijing, Zhao and his delegation made a brief stopover in Hawaii (13-14 November 1985).

<u>Name</u>	Wu Xueqian
<u>Postion</u>	Minister of Foreign Affairs
<u>Postion</u>	State Councillor
<u>Region/Intl Conf</u>	United Nations (New York)
<u>Country/Conf</u>	United States/United Nations
<u>Dates In/Out</u>	24 Sep-06 Oct 85
<u>Summary:</u>	State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian represented China at the opening session of the 40th United Nations General Assembly (24 September-6 October 1985). He was accompanied by unidentified delegation members. Wu outlined China's position on international issues in a speech at the General Assembly, gave China's suggestions for strengthening the role of the Security Council at a special foreign ministerial Security Council meeting commemorating the UN's 40th anniversary, and met with his counterparts from many nations around the world to discuss issues of common concern.

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

Name Liu Huaqing
Postion Commander, PLA Navy
Region/Intl Conf Western Europe
Region/Intl Conf North America
Country/Conf France
Country/Conf United States
Dates In/Out 02-23 Nov 85
Summary:

PLA Navy Commander Liu Huaqing visited France (2-12 November 1985) and the United States (13-23 November 1985) at the invitation of his French and US counterparts. The members of Liu's delegation were not identified. Liu is the first PLA Navy commander to visit either country. After Liu's talks with the French Naval Chief of Staff and Defense Minister, France announced it would assign two naval officers to Beijing in 1986 to promote bilateral naval cooperation. Liu became the first foreign navy commander invited to inspect a French nuclear submarine. In the United States, Liu met with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Secretary of the Navy, and other US Navy officials. He visited five naval bases and facilities in the United States. Liu's meetings with US Navy leaders focused on US assistance for modernizing China's surface fleet and antisubmarine warfare capability. Neither the French nor the US news media gave widespread attention to Liu's travels.

Name Tian Jiyun
Postion Vice Premier, State Council
Region/Intl Conf Africa
Country/Conf Algeria
Country/Conf Tunisia
Country/Conf Morocco
Country/Conf Libya
Country/Conf Kenya
Stop France
Dates In/Out 21 Oct-12 Nov 85
Summary:

Vice Premier Tian Jiyun paid a visit to five African nations: Algeria (22-27 October 1985), Tunisia (27-30 October 1985), Morocco (30 October-2 November 1985), Libya (2-8 November 1985), and

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

Kenya (8-11 November 1985), preceded by a stopover in France (21-22 October 1985). In each country, Tian held talks on strengthening economic and technical cooperation, as well as international issues of mutual concern. Various agreements were signed in each country, including two agreements on economic and technical cooperation in Algeria; minutes of talks on cooperation and agreements to expand trade in Tunisia; a trade agreement in Morocco; a summary of talks on cooperation in trade, health, and construction in Libya; and a loan agreement in Kenya.

Name
Postion
Postion
Postion
Region/Intl Conf
Country/Conf
Dates In/Out
Summary:

Li Peng
 Member, 12th CCP-CC Political Bureau;
 Member, CCP Secretariat;
 Vice Premier, State Council
 Northeast Asia
 Democratic People's Republic of Korea
 24-27 Oct 85
 Vice Premier, CCP-CC Political Bureau and Secretariat Member Li Peng led a delegation to the DPRK (23-27 October 1985) to attend commemorative celebrations for the 35th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteer Army into the Korean War. It is the first time China has sent an official Party-Government delegation to attend this annual event. Li stressed the importance of the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula for peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. He noted his support for President Kim Il-song's reunification proposal and for tripartite talks involving both Koreas and the United States.

Name
Postion
Region/Intl Conf
Country/Conf
Country/Conf
Country/Conf
Stop
Dates In/Out

Yao Yilin
 Special Envoy and Vice Premier, State Council
 Middle East
 United Arab Emirates
 Kuwait
 Oman
 Thailand
 12-25 Nov 85

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

Summary:

Special Envoy and Vice Premier Yao Yilin made an official goodwill visit to the United Arab Emirates (12-16 November 1985), Oman (16-21 November 1985), and Kuwait (21-25 November 1985). The members of Yao's delegation were not identified, although Radio WAKH said he was accompanied by officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, the People's Bank of China, and the State Planning Commission. Prior to returning to Beijing, the delegation stopped in Bangkok, Thailand (25 November 1985). In the UAE, Yao signed an agreement on cooperation in industry, energy, trade, agriculture, investments and securities, transport and communications, construction, and the exchange of technological expertise in various fields, including the training of cadres, the encouragement of free import and export of agricultural and industrial products, and natural resources. An accord to establish a joint committee to implement the agreement was also signed. China and Kuwait signed an agreement guaranteeing mutual investments. In the UAE, Yao indicated China's willingness to develop relations with Saudi Arabia. In Oman for the 15th anniversary celebrations of the Sultanate, Yao met with Saudi Arabian Crown Prince and concurrently 1st Deputy Prime Minister 'Abdallah bin 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud for a friendly discussion on major issues of common concern. Yao also met with Qatari (unidentified) leaders while in Oman. China does not have diplomatic relations with either Saudi Arabia or Qatar.

<u>Name</u>	Hu Qili
<u>Postion</u>	Member, 12th CCP-CC Political Bureau
<u>Postion</u>	Secretary, CCP Secretariat
<u>Region/Intl Conf</u>	Eastern Europe
<u>Region/Intl Conf</u>	Western Europe
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Yugoslavia
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Federal Republic of Germany
<u>Dates In/Out</u>	14-28 Nov 85

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

Summary:

CCP Political Bureau and Secretariat Member Hu Qili led a Chinese Communist Party delegation to Yugoslavia (14-21 November 1985) at the invitation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), and to the Federal Republic of Germany (21-28 November 1985) at the invitation of the German Social Democratic Party (SPD). This was Hu's first foreign travel since becoming a member of the CCP Political Bureau in September 1985. In both countries, Hu held talks with party and government leaders at both the national and regional levels. Yugoslavia and China have normal party and state relations and Hu's visit was the most recent in a long series of annual exchanges between CCP Political Bureau and LCY Presidium members. The previous CCP delegation to Yugoslavia was headed by CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang. Hu Qili's trip to the FRG reciprocated West German SPD Chairman Willy Brandt's May 1984 visit to China. At that time the two parties agreed to hold annual high-level exchanges, and Hu Yaobang said that he would reciprocate Brandt's trip. However, Hu Qili headed the CCP delegation to Yugoslavia and the FRG and performed the duties of Hu Yaobang.

Name

Xu Xin

Postion

Vice President, Beijing Institute for International Strategic Studies
Deputy Chief of General Staff, PLA

Postion

North America

Region/Intl Conf

Country/Conf

United States

Dates In/Out

30 Oct-15 Nov 85

Summary:

Vice President of the Beijing Institute for International Strategic Studies (BIISS) and Deputy Chief of General Staff, PLA Xu Xin visited the United States (30 October-15 November 1985) at the invitation of the Stanford University Center for International Security and Arms Control to participate in academic discussions on international strategic issues with US specialists. The members of his delegation were not identified. Xu also visited Washington, DC, and met with

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and senior US Government defense and foreign policy officials. Details of Xu's meetings in both Stanford and Washington, DC, were not provided by either the Chinese or US news media.

Name
Postion
Region/Intl Conf
Country/Conf
Country/Conf
Dates In/Out
Summary:

He Qizong
Deputy Chief of General Staff, PLA
Africa
Gabon
Zaire
25 Nov-06 Dec 85
Deputy Chief of the General Staff, PLA, He Qizong led an unidentified delegation on a "goodwill visit" to Gabon (25 November-2 December 1985) and Zaire (2-6 December 1985). Neither the Chinese nor the Gabonese news media provided any information on He's trip to Gabon other than his departure from Beijing. In Zaire, He met with the Zairian Armed Forces Chief of Staff, the Naval Chief of Staff, and the Prime Minister, and toured Zairian military bases.

Name
Postion
Postion
Region/Intl Conf
Country/Conf
Country/Conf
Stop
Dates In/Out
Summary:

Song Ping
State Councillor
Minister, State Planning Commission
Eastern Europe
Bulgaria
Poland
Soviet Union
10-25 Nov 85
State Councillor and Minister of the State Planning Commission Song Ping led an unidentified delegation to Bulgaria (10-17 November 1985), and to Poland (17-23 November 1985) at the invitation of the state planning bodies in both countries. Although the substance of Song's talks with Bulgarian officials was unreported, his visit can be viewed as part of a recent Chinese trend to develop trade, economic links, and technical cooperation with Eastern European countries. In Poland, a protocol was signed (23 November 1985) to promote government-to-government

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

exchanges on short- and long-term economic planning. The protocol also increases cooperation in the fields of transportation, energy, and industry. Specific development projects in which Poland will contribute management, technical, and production skills were identified. Song made a stopover in Moscow (25 November 1985) and met with a key Soviet planning official for "friendly talks."

Name
Postion
Region/Intl Conf
Country/Conf
Country/Conf
Stop
Stop
Dates In/Out
Summary:

Li Peng
 Vice Premier, State Council
 Eastern Europe
 Czechoslovakia
 Bulgaria
 France
 Soviet Union
 11-23 Dec 85

Vice Premier Li Peng and his wife Zhu Lin, accompanied by an unidentified delegation, visited Czechoslovakia (13-18 December 1985) and Bulgaria (18-22 December 1985). En route to Eastern Europe, Li made a working visit to France (11-13 December 1985), where he discussed economic and technological cooperation with various French Government leaders. He also successfully negotiated with the pricing and finance problems in China's nuclear deal with France--resulting in an agreement in principle on the construction of a nuclear power station at Daya Bay.

Li's visit to Eastern Europe had an economic orientation and aimed to better relations with these two Soviet-bloc countries. In Czechoslovakia, he signed a trade agreement for 1986-1990 and a trade and payments agreement for 1986. He also visited the reactor production workshop at the Skoda heavy engineering works--a factory which for 6 years has built complete nuclear reactors of the Soviet 440 type for atomic power plants, and which this year began manufacture of a light-water reactor with a 1,000 megawatt capacity. In Bulgaria, Li signed a trade

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

agreement for 1968-1990 and a trade and payments agreement for 1986.

On his way back to China, Li stopped in the Soviet Union on 23 December 1985. He met with Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nikolay Talyzin to discuss further developing Sino-Soviet economic, trade, cultural, and educational relations. Li also met with General Secretary of the CPSU Mikhail Gorbachev to exchange views on bilateral relations and some international issues of mutual interest. Xinhua reported that the meeting was arranged by the Soviets; Tass did not comment on this matter. The New York Times speculated that the meeting was arranged after the hijacking of a Soviet airliner to China in mid-December and that Li requested the meeting. Li's Moscow stopover was reported in a favorable light by the Soviet press.

Name
Position
Region/Intl Conf
Country/Conf
Country/Conf
Dates In/Out
Summary:

Zhang Jingfu
State Councillor
Western Europe
Belgium
Federal Republic of Germany
30 Nov-18 Dec 85

State Councillor Zhang Jingfu led a large delegation (150 to 180 members) to attend the EC-China Business Week in Brussels (30 November-7 December 1985), and unidentified members of that delegation to the Federal Republic of Germany (7-18 December 1985). The week in Brussels, marking the 10th anniversary of the establishment of EC-China diplomatic relations, showcased China as a place for the investments of EC-member nations. Sixty contracts worth \$120 million dollars, 56 protocols of intent for investment in China, and two contracts on the use of foreign capital in China were signed. Zhang also visited the Federal Republic of Germany, although reports on his 12-day trip there were limited to a single broadcast noting a meeting with Foreign Minister Genscher to exchange views on economic and technological

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

cooperation and the strengthening of bilateral ties.

<u>Name</u>	Wu Xueqian
<u>Postion</u>	State Councillor
<u>Postion</u>	Minister of Foreign Affairs
<u>Region/Intl Conf</u>	Middle East
<u>Region/Intl Conf</u>	South Asia
<u>Region/Intl Conf</u>	Southeast Asia
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Iraq
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Jordan
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Syria
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Egypt
<u>Country/Conf</u>	United Arab Emirates
<u>Coun' /Conf</u>	Bangladesh
<u>Coun' /Conf</u>	Thailand
<u>Dates in/Out</u>	10-28 Dec 85

Summary:

Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian visited Iraq (10-13 December 1985), Jordan (13-16 December 1985), Syria (16-18 December 1985), Egypt (18-22 December 1985), UAE (22-24 December 1985), and Bangladesh (24-26 December 1985), with an official visit to Thailand (26-28 December 1985) en route home, apparently added after the trip began. Wu and his delegation met with top leaders in every country and discussed both bilateral and international issues. In the Middle East, Wu's talks focused largely on the Iran-Iraq War and the Middle East situation. Wu reiterated China's position of neutrality in the Gulf War and denied selling weapons to either country. Wu urged Arab unity in solving the Middle East issue, especially in coordinating an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations, and vowed China's support in the Security Council for such a conference. Without specifying who, Wu said that he met only one official in all five Middle Eastern countries opposed to such a conference.

Wu also clarified China's position on contacts with Israel, distinguishing between official and personal contacts. In addition, he voiced Beijing's interest in establishing diplomatic relations with the three Middle Eastern countries with

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

which it has no formal ties: Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and Bahrain. Although international issues were clearly the focus of Wu's Middle Eastern tour, economic relations were also mentioned in press reports from each country except Syria. In Egypt a contract for Chinese assistance in constructing a conference center was signed. Wu's trip to Bangladesh emphasized economic cooperation, but also included a briefing on the recent South Asian summit and an agreement to hold foreign ministry-level exchanges. In Thailand, Wu's talks centered on the Cambodian situation. China declared it would coordinate action with Thailand in the event of a Vietnamese invasion of Thailand.

CURRENT CHINESE LEADERSHIP TRAVELS ABROAD,
JANUARY-JUNE 1986

August 1986

Author: Andrea M. Savada

PREFACE

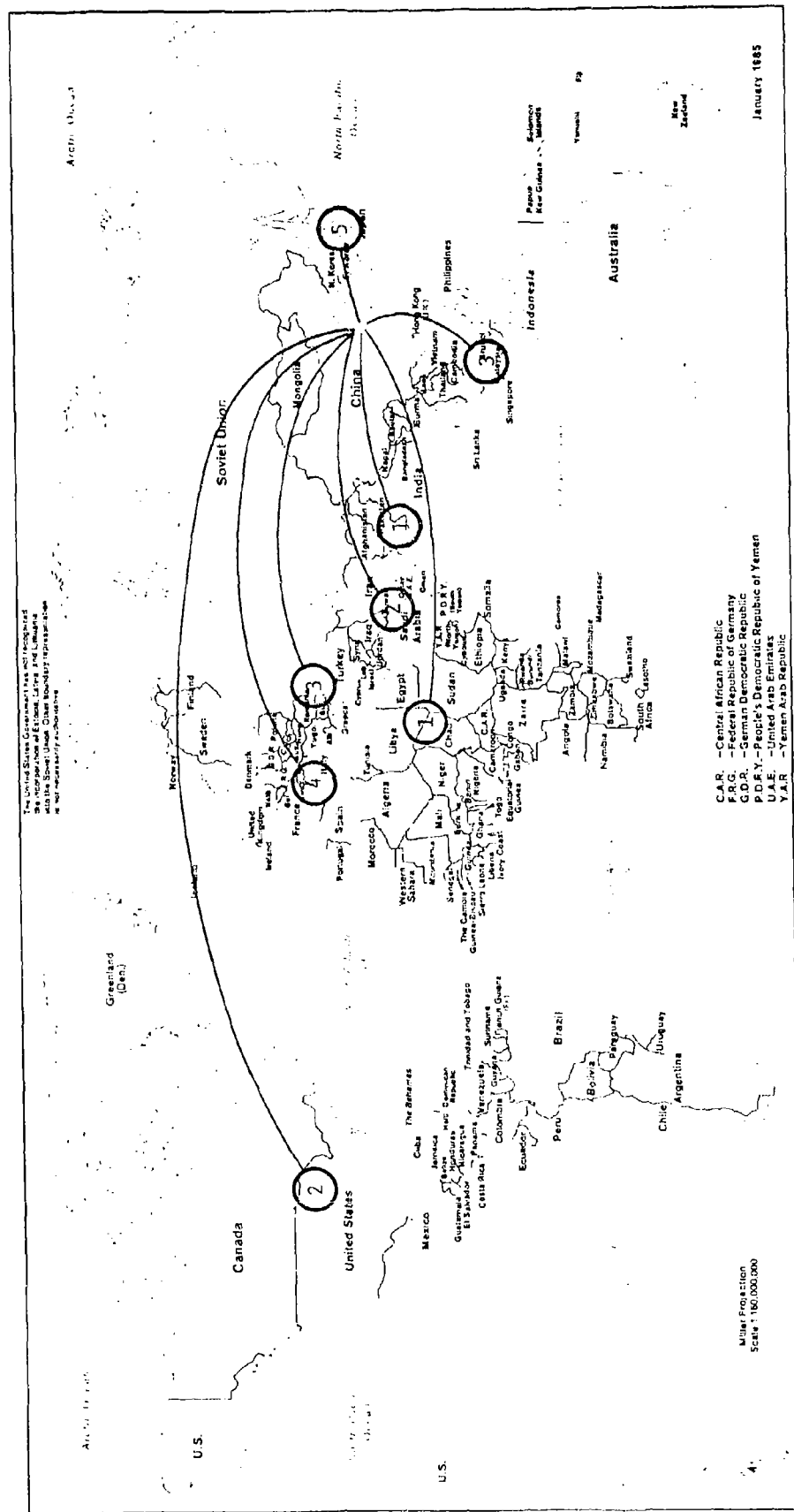
This research aid summarizes findings on the foreign travels of selected Chinese leaders--the President, Premier and Vice Premiers, State Councillors and those with similar ranks, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, members of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) Political Bureau, and selected military and other officials--between January and June 1986. The delegation leaders, regions and countries visited, and bilateral and strategic statements made are variables included in the data base.

The information in this report, generated from a computerized database, is derived from a variety of Chinese sources including Xinhua New Agency reports, Beijing Review and China Daily, and from the foreign press (usually cited in Foreign Broadcast Information Service Daily Reports) in the countries to which the leaders travelled. Information is updated continually as trips occur and as new material on previous trips is provided. Contributors to the database are Beth Green, Marcia Ristaino, Mark Roth, and Andrea Savada. Word processing on textural portions of this study was accomplished by Felicia Jones.

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
SUMMARY.....	v
OVERVIEW.....	vi
FINDINGS.....	1
TRENDS AND PROSPECTS.....	5

FREQUENCY OF VISITS TO GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS



Regions

Number of Visits

5	Northeast Asia
4	Western Europe
3	Eastern Europe, Southeast Asia
2	Middle East, North America
1	Africa, South Asia

CURRENT CHINESE LEADERSHIP: TRAVELS ABROAD, JANUARY-JUNE 1986
SUMMARY

The foreign travels of selected Chinese leaders from January through June 1986 fall into certain patterns. For example, the majority of the trips were made to enhance China's modernization program, and to improve bilateral relations. Although most countries were visited for economic modernization purposes, other trips were made for military, ceremonial, or political purposes, the latter categories comprising party and trade union visits. The leaders also routinely toured economic projects, scenic spots, and historic sites in the countries visited. In some countries, the lack of press coverage makes it necessary to hypothesize about the nature of the visit and the types of issues discussed by using the positions of the delegation members and their contacts, if identified.

In the first 6 months of 1986, trips to Second World countries were made more frequently than to Third World countries, reversing the trend of the previous 6 months. Trips to Second World countries were made to publicize China's "open door" policy, meet the business community and appropriate government leaders, encourage investment in China, and seek technical cooperation agreements--particularly technology transfers. Travel to Third World countries was also to seek increased economic cooperation, as well as to promote Third World causes, to confirm China's support for Third World issues, and to identify China as a leader of the Third World.

OVERVIEW

In the first 6 months of 1986, high-ranking Chinese leaders made 17 trips to eight geographic regions. In the previous 6-month (July-December 1985) period, high-ranking Chinese leaders made 21 trips to 10 geographic regions, with 2 of the 5 trips being to North America to attend United Nations' fora. High-ranking Chinese leaders did not attend any international meetings in the 6 months under consideration, although Chen Muhua did attend a regional forum--the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Board of Governor's meeting--the first such meeting since China was admitted to the ADB in March 1986. Although China sent delegations to different parts of the world for various reasons, the primary intent was to aid China's modernization program--to seek expanded economic ties, favorable bilateral trade balances, and scientific and technological cooperation. In the first 6 months of 1986, there were only two high-ranking military-related delegations sent abroad (in contrast with five delegations sent in the previous 6 months). Although no agreements were signed, these two delegations sought expanded military technological cooperation and production. In the January-June 1986 period, two delegations travelled to communist party congresses--one in Yugoslavia, the other in Italy. A third delegation, composed of trade union officials, traveled to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to meet with trade union officials.

FINDINGS

Leaders and Delegations

Appendix A provides the names of the leaders of the delegations, the countries visited, and the inclusive dates (where known) of the tours. In the first 6 months of 1986, only Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian led more than one delegation abroad; he made two trips--a tour of Eastern and Western Europe and a visit to Japan. However, Chen Muhua, who led a delegation to the ADB meeting in Manila and then visited with Philippine leaders prior to travelling to Singapore and Malaysia, also accompanied Li Xiannian on his trip to South Asia, the Middle East, and Africa.

Appendix B lists the names of the leaders of the delegations in boldface and provides the names of the delegation members accompanying them and the regions and dates visited. Although information on many of the delegations was not forthcoming, in most cases, where known, the composition of the delegation reflects the position of the delegation leader. For 6 of the 17 delegations, only the name of the delegation leader was available; for 8 more delegations only a partial listing of delegation members was reported, and for the remaining 3 trips, only the Chinese ambassador and/or military attache to the country visited were noted. Consequently, most of the delegations have members largely unidentified.

Regions, Countries, and Stopover Visits

In the period considered, the selected leaders travelled to eight geographic regions: Africa, Eastern Europe, Western Europe, the Middle East, North America, Northeast Asia, and South Asia. Latin America and the Soviet Union were not visited in the January-June 1986 period (in the previous 6-month period they were visited once and twice, respectively). Appendix C tracks the regions visited on a scheduled tour by delegation leader, with the countries and dates provided. In the first half of 1986, all the regions tracked, with the exception of Africa and South Asia, were visited more than once. Eastern Europe and Southeast Asia were visited three times each, Western Europe four times, and Northeast Asia--the most frequently travelled area--five times.

Appendix D lists the 32 countries visited on a scheduled itinerary alongside the delegation leader and specific dates (where available) of the visit. A slim majority of the countries toured belong to the Second World (versus the Third World). France, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, and the United Kingdom were all visited twice on scheduled tours. Japan was the most frequently visited country--four times on a scheduled tour. Of the four visits, two were military-related, one a regular exchange between foreign ministers, and the last a biennial meeting of non-governmental leaders. The United States was also visited twice on scheduled tours when Yang Dezhi and Yao Yilin made overlapping visits. Yang led a military delegation seeking military technology and production cooperation agreements and reciprocated the January 1985 trip to China by then-Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General John Vessey. Yao co-chaired the meetings of the Sino-US Joint Commission on Commerce and trade and signed a protocol for Sino-US telecommunications cooperation and a work program for industrial and

technical cooperation in machine building. It is of interest to note that high-ranking Chinese leaders also visited Singapore twice. Although China and Singapore do not have diplomatic ties, they do have commercial offices in their respective capitals.

Appendix E lists the six trips with stopovers (of 17 tours) alongside the region of the scheduled tour and the delegation leader. Pakistan was visited twice on a stopover--not unusual since it is a refuelling site for planes enroute home to Beijing. Yugoslavia, Romania, and Pakistan were all added as stopovers on Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian's tour of Western and Eastern Europe.

China's Foreign Policy

Appendix F provides the trip-report summaries in chronological order for the January-June 1986 period, along with the leader of the delegation, regions and countries visited, stopovers (if made), and the dates of the tours (if known). These trips reflect the trends in China's high-ranking leaders' foreign travel, and mirror Zhao Ziyang's remarks made at the 4th session of the 6th National People's Congress (March 1986) on the ten basic principles of China's foreign policy. These principles are included in China's Seventh 5-Year Plan (1986-90) and also reflect the foreign policy statements made in authoritative articles published in March 1986 in the Chinese press. A comparison of the foreign policy statements in these fora with the bilateral and strategic statements made by the selected Chinese leaders in their travels abroad shows recurring themes. In both instances, China seeks to brief its audience on its foreign policy--particularly that China is peaceful, independent, and successful by keeping the initiative in its own hands. Chinese leaders travel to seek friendship, promote economic and cultural development, and expand trade via the open door policy.

In the first 6 months of 1986, China's high-ranking leaders focused on expanding areas for economic and technical, and scientific and technological cooperation agreements, as well as promoting attractive terms for investment in China. China also used these occasions to stress its unity with the Third World, its desire to safeguard world peace, its stance against hegemonism, its opposition to the arms race and its extension to outer space, its support for the five principles of peaceful coexistence, and its position of maintaining equal distance from the United States and the Soviet Union, and of not establishing strategic relations or an alliance with either superpower.

Although the bilateral issues vary from country to country, they remain thematically similar to those expounded in the previous year. In general, in Second and Third World countries, the issues centered on economic cooperation, technology transfer, trade expansion and trade imbalance, cultural relations, and friendship. Two delegations were sent to attend Communist Party congresses--one in Italy and the other in Yugoslavia; press coverage on these trips focused on the host-country's internal party affairs, with Chinese leaders offering laudatory comments and fraternal party greetings. Only two high-ranking military-related delegations traveled abroad; no agreements were concluded on either the trip to the United States or Japan.

As in the previous year, China signed a variety of trade, scientific and technological, and economic agreements with Second World countries. Typically

on visits to Second World countries, Chinese delegations stressed the growing importance of and hopes for improving economic and technological cooperation in terms of investment and technology transfer. China concluded several agreements with West European countries on the protection and promotion of investments. Chinese agreements with Third World countries were typically for bilateral cooperation, particularly in the economic and technical area, and to expand trade, that is, to promote Chinese exports.

In Japan, the site of four visits, the trade imbalance and Yasukuni Shrine were topics of discussion. Two other visits--led by military leaders--received limited press coverage and no agreements were reported.

In the first 6 months of 1986, the United States was visited twice on a regularly scheduled tour. In the previous 6-month period, the United States was visited three times on a scheduled tour and once as the site of a stopover. Chinese leaders stated that Sino-US relations were based on equality, mutual trust and benefit, and that they were stable and good.

Also in the January-June 1986 period, the Soviet Union was neither visited on a regularly scheduled tour nor on a stopover. This contrasts with one visit and two stopovers in the previous 6-month period.

Certain strategic issues were also similarly divided along Second and Third World lines. However, some strategic issues--concern with disarmament, safeguarding world peace, the need for a peaceful international environment, and maintaining an independent foreign policy--were addressed both in Second and Third World visits. Regional issues were topically discussed, usually in the appropriate geographical areas--for instance Asian-Pacific cooperation in South and Southeast Asia, cooperation between Eastern Europe and Western Europe in those two areas, and in the Middle East, an international peace conference on the Middle East under UN auspices.

In March 1986, two authoritative articles on China's foreign policy appeared in the Chinese press. That same month, Premier Zhao Ziyang, in his address to the 4th session of the 6th National People's Congress, outlined China's foreign policy--enumerating the 10 basic principles that are incorporated in China's Seventh 5-Year Plan (1986-90). These statements reflect China's foreign policy for the first 6 months of 1986 and do not show any changes in China's positions on the major foreign-policy issues.

A March 1986 article in Hongqi (Beijing) said that China would not take an unprincipled position in maintaining equal distances from both the United States and the Soviet Union. The article noted that China's Soviet policy is not considered in line with US intentions--and vice versa. It said that China would not establish strategic relations in the form of an alliance with any big power because China is a nonaligned country that makes policy decisions on the basis of safeguarding the fundamental interests of the Chinese people and the people of the whole world. Further, China judges each international affair on its merit. These themes are often repeated on Chinese leaders' trips abroad.

Sino-Japanese relations--although noted as having made significant advances in the 1970s and reaching a new height in the 1980s--need to continue to increase mutual trust in the political field and to provide cooperation in

the economic field. This is consistent with the four visits in 6 months that high-ranking Chinese leaders made to Japan--for purposes ranging from problems with the trade imbalance, Japan's attitude towards technology transfer, signs of Japanese militarism and the controversial visits of Japanese ministers to the Yasukuni Shrine, as well as the regular foreign ministerial and non-governmental exchanges.

Hongqi also mentions China's efforts to strengthen unity and cooperation with the Third World and that China is trying to develop and improve relations with Eastern Europe. Chinese leaders made three trips to four East European countries in the first half of 1986.

In another March 1986 article, Peng Di, an authoritative Chinese foreign policy writer, explained China's foreign policy in the Liaowang Overseas edition (Hong Kong). Peng noted the complications of international relations, then discoursed on topics Chinese leaders often discuss when they travel abroad. He enunciated the principles and policies China stresses continually--independence, safeguarding peace, nonalignment, no hegemony, and China's stance against big and small hegemonists. Peng said China's relations with the Third World improve daily and are tense only with Vietnam. Chinese leaders travelling abroad often argued for Vietnam's withdrawal from Cambodia and for a political solution to the problem there. Peng also mentioned the importance of relations with weak and small nations in Asia and Africa. The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence are reiterated as the basis for strengthening relations with economically developed countries including Japan and Western Europe. Peng noted China's support of a united Europe, a theme repeated on trips to that area, and that there is no conflict of (fundamental) interests with European countries. China's high-ranking leaders made three trips to Eastern Europe and four trips to Western Europe in the January-June 1986 period.

In discussing China's relations with the superpowers, Peng uses two themes common to Chinese statements on foreign policy:

- o the existence of a pro-Taiwan force which tries to use the Taiwan Relations Act to interfere in China's internal affairs and obstruct Sino-US relations, and
- o that the Soviets want to improve relations but that it cannot be accomplished without a change of Soviet attitude and the removal of the three obstacles.

At the 4th session of the 6th NPC, also in March 1986, Premier Zhao Ziyang, in his remarks, summarized the 10 basic principles of Chinese foreign policy incorporated into China's Seventh 5-Year Plan (1986-90). These principles are also reiterated in China's foreign-policy fora and include such basic tenets as China belongs to the Third World, China adheres to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, China opposes hegemonism, and China has an independent foreign policy.

TRENDS AND PROSPECTS

The foreign travels of high-ranking Chinese leaders in the first half of 1986 followed the pattern established in the previous year of being predominantly economic and geared towards China's modernization plans. Chinese leaders made four tours of Western Europe and three of Eastern Europe (and in July 1986, Premier Zhao Ziyang again toured Western Europe). These trips to Second World countries were balanced by China's need to further expand and develop its bilateral relations and be a vocal leader of Third World nations. Military-related trips declined from five in the July-December 1985 period to two in the January-June 1986 period.

Future foreign travels by high-ranking Chinese leaders will likely follow the established pattern. Second and Third World countries will be more frequently visited than the superpowers, and bilateral and strategic statements will follow recurring themes tailored to intended audiences.

APPENDIX A: COUNTRIES VISITED BY DELEGATION LEADER

Chen Muhua (f)
Philippines/Asian
Development Bank;
Singapore; Malaysia

27 Apr-00 May 86

Gu Mu
Singapore

14-22 Feb 86

Hu Yaobang
United Kingdom; Federal
Republic of Germany;
France; Italy

08-26 June 86

Li Xiannian
Bangladesh; Sri Lanka;
Egypt; Somalia;
Madagascar

08-28 Mar 86

Ni Zhifu
Democratic People's
Republic of Korea

09-14 May 86

Qiao Shi
Italy; San Marino

05-20 Apr 86

Song Jian
Poland; German Democratic
Republic; Czechoslovakia;
Hungary

11 May-05 Jun 86

Wang Zhen
Japan

10-18 Apr 86

Wu Xueqian
Finland; Norway; Sweden;
Denmark; Belgium;
Luxembourg; Ireland;
German Democratic
Republic; Hungary

11 May-06 Jun 86

Japan

11-18 Apr 86

Xi Zhongxun
Yugoslavia

23-29 Jun 86

APPENDIX A: COUNTRIES VISITED BY DELEGATION LEADER

Xu Xin Japan	08-14 Jun 86
Yang Dezhi United States; Japan	29 Apr-22 May 86
Yao Yilin United States	13-29 May 86
Zhang Jingfu Iraq; Yemen Arab Republic; Kuwait	22 Apr-09 May 86
Zheng Tianxiang Thailand	21 Feb-01 Mar 86
Zheng Tuobin United Kingdom; Ireland; France	06-18 May 86

APPENDIX B: COMPOSITION OF DELEGATIONS

Chen Muhua (f)
 Chen Muhua (f), State Councillor;
 President, People's Bank of
 China, and Governor, Asian
 Development Bank
 No further information on other
 delegation members.

Southeast Asia 27 Apr-00 May 86

Gu Mu
 Gu Mu, State Councillor and
 Honorary Chairman, China Tourism
 Association
 Liu Zhengyi, Vice Minister State
 Planning Commission
 No further information on other
 delegation members.

Southeast Asia 14-22 Feb 86

Hu Yaobang
 Hu Yaobang, General Secretary
 Chinese Communist Party
 Li Peng, Vice Premier, State
 Council and Member, 12th CCP-CC
 Political Bureau
 Fei Xiaotong, Vice Chairman,
 National Committee, Chinese
 People's Political Consultative
 Conference
 Zhou Nan, Vice Minister of Foreign
 Affairs
 Zhu Liang, Director, International
 Liaison Department, CCP-CC
 No further information on other
 delegation members (Ta Kung Pao
 reported that Hu was accompanied
 by a 50-member delegation).

Western Europe 08-26 June 86

Li Xiannian
 Li Xiannian, President of China
 Lin Jiamei (f), spouse of Li
 Xiannian
 Chen Muhua (f), State Councillor
 Lu Xuejian, Vice Minister of
 Foreign Economic Relations and
 Trade
 Liu Shuqing, Vice Minister of
 Foreign Affairs
 Qi Huaiyuan, Deputy Minister of
 Foreign Affairs
 Tang Longbin, Assistant Minister of

South Asia 08-28 Mar 86
 Middle East
 Africa

APPENDIX B: COMPOSITION OF DELEGATIONS

Foreign Affairs

Ta Kung Pao (Hong Kong) and Xinhua reported that Li had an 18-member entourage. Xinhua also reported that Li was accompanied by high-ranking officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

Chinese Ambassador to Bangladesh
Zhen Jianying

Chinese Ambassador to Sri Lanka
Zhou Shanyan (Sri Lanka portion of the tour only)

Chinese Ambassador to Egypt Wen
Yezhen (Egypt portion of the tour only)

Chinese Ambassador to Somalia Shi
Chengxun (Somalia portion of the tour only)

Chinese Ambassador to Madagascar
Yang Guirong (Madagascar portion of the tour only)

Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Wang
Chanbin (Pakistan portion of the tour only)

Chinese Consul General in Karachi
He Chanming (Pakistan portion of the tour only)

Ni Zhifu

Ni Zhifu, President, All-China Federation of Trade Unions; Member, 12th CCP-CC Political Bureau, and 1st Secretary, Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee
No further information on other delegation members.

Northeast Asia 09-14 May 86

Qiao Shi

Qiao Shi, Member, 12th CCP-CC Political Bureau and CCP-CC Secretariat
Chinese Ambassador to Italy Du Gong (Italy portion of the tour only)
Chinese Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany Guo Fengmin (Federal Republic of Germany portion of the tour only)
Li Shuzheng, Deputy Head,

Western Europe 05-20 Apr 86

APPENDIX B: COMPOSITION OF DELEGATIONS

International Liaison Department,
CCP-CC (identified during FRG
portion of the tour, but probably
a delegation member)
No further information on other
delegation members.

<p>Song Jian Song Jian, State Councillor and Minister in Charge of State Science and Technology Commission No further information on other delegation members.</p>	<p>Eastern Europe 11 May-05 Jun 86</p>
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<p>Wang Zhen Wang Zhen, Honorary President, China-Japan Friendship Association Sun Pinghua, Secretary General, China-Japan Friendship Association and Vice President, Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries Huan Xiang, Director, State Council International Affairs Research Center No further information on other delegation members. (Kyodo News Service reported Wang was accompanied by a 15 member delegation.)</p>	<p>Northeast Asia 10-18 Apr 86</p>
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<p>Wu Xueqian Wu Xueqian, Minister of Foreign Affairs and State Councillor Chinese Ambassador to Finland Lin Aili (Finland portion of the tour only) Chinese Ambassador to Sweden Wu Jiagan (Sweden portion of the tour only) Chinese Ambassador to Norway Zhang Yongkuan (Norway portion of the tour only) Chinese Ambassador to Denmark Chen Luzhi (Denmark portion of the tour only) Chinese Ambassador to Belgium and the EC Liu Shan (Belgium portion</p>	<p>Western Europe 11 May-06 Jun 86 Eastern Europe</p>
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APPENDIX B: COMPOSITION OF DELEGATIONS

of the tour only)
 Chinese Ambassador to Luxembourg
 Liu Shan (Luxembourg portion of
 the tour only)
 Chinese Ambassador to Ireland Xing
 Zhongxiu (Ireland portion of the
 tour only)
 Chinese Ambassador to the German
 Democratic Republic Ma Xusheng
 (GDR portion of the tour only)
 Chinese Deputy Director of the
 Soviet Union and East European
 Affairs Department, Ministry of
 Foreign Affairs Wang Xingda
 (identified in GDR)
 Chinese Ambassador to Hungary Zhu
 Ankang (Hungary portion of the
 tour only)

Wu Xueqian, Minister of Foreign Affairs No further information on other delegation members.	Northeast Asia	11-18 Apr 86
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<p style="margin-left: 40px;">Xi Zhongxun</p> Xi Zhongxun, Member, 12th CCP-CC Political Bureau No further information on other delegation members.	Eastern Europe	23-29 Jun 86
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<p style="margin-left: 40px;">Xu Xin</p> Xu Xin, Deputy Chief of the PLA General Staff Chinese Ambassador to Japan Zhang Shu Chinese Military Attache to Japan Miao Changrong	Northeast Asia	08-14 Jun 86
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<p style="margin-left: 40px;">Yang Dezhi</p> Yang Dezhi, Chief of the PLA General Staff Han Huaizhi, Deputy Chief of the PLA General Staff Shen Gejun (f), spouse of Yang Dezhi No further information on other delegation members.	North America Northeast Asia	29 Apr-22 May 86
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APPENDIX B: COMPOSITION OF DELEGATIONS

<p>Yao Yilin Yao Yilin, Vice Premier, State Council Chinese Ambassador Han Xu (United States portion of the tour only) Gan Ziyu, Vice Minister of the State Planning Commission Zhu Youlan (f), Assistant Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zhang Wenpu, Chief, Department of Americas and Oceania, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<p>North America</p>	<p>13-29 May 86</p>
<p>Zhang Jingfu Zhang Jingfu, State Councillor Wang Wendong, Assistant Minister, Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade No further information on the 26 or 28 other delegation members representing 70 Chinese firms.</p>	<p>Middle East</p>	<p>22 Apr-09 May 86</p>
<p>Zheng Tianxiang Zheng Tianxiang, President Supreme People's Court No further information on other delegation members.</p>	<p>Southeast Asia</p>	<p>21 Feb-01 Mar 86</p>
<p>Zheng Tuobin Zheng Tuobin, Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chinese Ambassador to France Cao Keqiang (France portion of the tour only) No further information on other delegation members; Xinhua (London) said Zheng led a 10-member delegation.</p>	<p>Western Europe</p>	<p>06-18 May 86</p>

APPENDIX C: REGIONS VISITED

Africa

Li Xiannian	Bangladesh; Sri Lanka; Egypt; Somalia; Madagascar	08-28 Mar 86
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Eastern Europe

Song Jian	Poland; German Democratic Republic; Czechoslovakia; Hungary	11 May-05 Jun 86
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Wu Xueqian	Finland; Norway; Sweden; Denmark; Belgium; Luxembourg; Ireland; German Democratic Republic; Hungary	11 May-06 Jun 86
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Xi Zhongxun	Yugoslavia	23-29 Jun 86
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Middle East

Li Xiannian	Bangladesh; Sri Lanka; Egypt; Somalia; Madagascar	08-28 Mar 86
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Zhang Jingfu	Iraq; Yemen Arab Republic; Kuwait	22 Apr-09 May 86
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North America

Yao Yilin	United States	13-29 May 86
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Yang Dezhi	United States; Japan	29 Apr-22 May 86
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Northeast Asia

Xu Xin	Japan	08-14 Jun 86
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Ni Zhifu	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	09-14 May 86
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Wang Zhen	Japan	10-18 Apr 86
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Wu Xueqian	Japan	11-18 Apr 86
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Yang Dezhi	United States; Japan	29 Apr-22 May 86
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APPENDIX C: REGIONS VISITED

South Asia Li Xiannian	Bangladesh; Sri Lanka; Egypt; Somalia; Madagascar	08-28 Mar 86
Southeast Asia Gu Mu	Singapore	14-22 Feb 86
Zheng Tianxiang	Thailand	21 Feb-01 Mar 86
Chen Muhua (f)	Philippines/Asian Development Bank; Singapore; Malaysia	27 Apr-00 May 86
Western Europe Qiao Shi	Italy; San Marino	05-20 Apr 86
Zheng Tuobin	United Kingdom; Ireland; France	06-18 May 86
Hu Yaobang	United Kingdom; Federal Republic of Germany; France; Italy	08-26 June 86
Wu Xueqian	Finland; Norway; Sweden; Denmark; Belgium; Luxembourg; Ireland; German Democratic Republic; Hungary	11 May-06 Jun 86

APPENDIX D: COUNTRIES VISITED BY DELEGATION LEADER AND SPECIFIC DATES

Bangladesh	Li Xiannian	08-11 Mar 1986
Belgium	Wu Xueqian	22-25 May 1986
Czechoslovakia	Song Jian	25 May-01 Jun 1986
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Ni Zhifu	09-14 May 1986
Denmark	Wu Xueqian	20-22 May 1986
Egypt	Li Xiannian	14-21 Mar 1986
Federal Republic of Germany	Hu Yaobang	12-16 June 1986
Finland	Wu Xueqian	11-14 May 1986
France	Zheng Tuobin	14-18 May 1986
	Hu Yaobang	16-19 June 1986
German Democratic Republic	Wu Xueqian	30 May-02 Jun 1986
	Song Jian	18-25 May 1986
Hungary	Wu Xueqian	02-04 Jun 1986
	Song Jian	01-05 Jun 1986
Iraq	Zhang Jingfu	22-26 Apr 1986
Ireland	Wu Xueqian	26-30 May 1986
	Zheng Tuobin	10-14 May 1986
Italy	Qiao Shi	05-18 Apr 1986
	Hu Yaobang	19-23 June 1986
Japan	Wang Zhen	10-18 Apr 1986
	Yang Dezhi	20-22 May 1986
	Wu Xueqian	11-18 Apr 1986
	Xu Xin	08-14 June 1986
Kuwait	Zhang Jingfu	03-09 May 1986
Luxembourg	Wu Xueqian	25-26 May 1986
Madagascar	Li Xiannian	24-27 Mar 1986
Malaysia	Chen Muhua (f)	08-xx May 1986
Norway	Wu Xueqian	14-18 May 1986
Philippines/Asian Development Bank	Chen Muhua (f)	27 Apr-03 May 1986

APPENDIX D: COUNTRIES VISITED BY DELEGATION LEADER AND SPECIFIC DATES

Poland	Song Jian	11-18 May 1986
San Marino	Qiao Shi	
Singapore	Gu Mu	14-22 Feb 1986
	Chen Muhua (f)	03-08 May 1986
Somalia	Li Xiannian	21-24 Mar 1986
Sri Lanka	Li Xiannian	11-14 Mar 1986
Sweden	Wu Xueqian	18-20 May 1986
Thailand	Zheng Tianxiang	21 Feb-01 Mar 1986
United Kingdom	Zheng Tuobin	06-10 May 1986
	Hu Yaobang	8-12 June 1986
United States	Yang Dezhi	05-20 May 1986
	Yao Yilin	13-23 May 1986
Yemen Arab Republic	Zhang Jingfu	27 Apr-01 May 1986
Yugoslavia	Xi Zhongxun	23-29 Jun 1986

APPENDIX E: STOPOVER VISITS

<u>Stopover</u>	<u>Scheduled Tour</u>	<u>Delegation Leader</u>	<u>Tour Dates</u>
Pakistan	South Asia Middle East Africa	Li Xiannian	08-28 Mar 86
Federal Republic of Germany	Western Europe	Qiao Shi	05-20 Apr 86
France	North America Northeast Asia	Yang Dezhi	29 Apr-22 May 86
Yugoslavia Romania Pakistan	Western Europe Eastern Europe	Wu Xueqian	11 May-06 Jun 86
Canada	North America	Yao Yilin	13-29 May 86
Pakistan	Western Europe	Hu Yaobang	08-26 Jun 86

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

Name Gu Mu
Position State Councillor
Position Honorary Chairman, China Tourism Association
Region/Intl Conf Southeast Asia
Country/Conf Singapore
Dates In/Out 14-22 Feb 86

Summary:

State Councillor Gu Mu led a delegation to Singapore (14-22 February 1986) at the invitation of the Singapore Government. The purpose of the visit was to discuss cooperation between China and Singapore in civil aviation and tourism and to allow delegation members to study Singapore's economic construction work. On 17 February, accords were signed to effect greater cooperation in all of these areas. On 21 February, Singapore President Lee Kuan Yew met with Gu and his party to exchange state greetings even though China and Singapore have no formal diplomatic relations.

Name Zheng Tianxiang
Position President, Supreme People's Court
Region/Intl Conf Southeast Asia
Country/Conf Thailand
Dates In/Out 21 Feb-01 Mar 86

Summary:

Zheng Tianxiang, President of the Supreme People's Court, led an unidentified delegation to Thailand (21 February-1 March 1986) at the invitation of the Thai Supreme Court President. It is the first visit to Thailand by a Chinese supreme court jurist and aims at exchanging information about each country's judicial sectors. Zheng also met with Thai Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon and unidentified Lampang Province officials. The visit received little coverage--both in the Chinese and Thai media.

Name Li Xiannian
Position President of China
Region/Intl Conf South Asia

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

<u>Region/Intl Conf</u>	Middle East
<u>Region/Intl Conf</u>	Africa
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Bangladesh
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Sri Lanka
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Egypt
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Somalia
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Madagascar
<u>Stopover</u>	Pakistan
<u>Dates In/Out</u>	08-28 Mar 86

Summary:

President Li Xiannian visited Bangladesh (8-11 March 1986), Sri Lanka (11-14 March 1986), Egypt (14-21 March 1986), Somalia (21-24 March 1986), and Madagascar (24-27 March 1986)--the first Chinese head of state to tour these five nations. He also made a stopover in Pakistan (27-28 March 1986) prior to returning to Beijing. In every country Li discussed bilateral and international issues and expanding economic and technical cooperation with his counterparts.

China signed economic and technical cooperation agreements, granted interest-free loans, and donated children's clothing to Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Somalia. China also signed an investment protection and promotion agreement with Sri Lanka. China and Egypt signed a 3-year (1986-1990) executive program for cultural cooperation, and exchanged letters for consultations between foreign ministry officials, and mutual visits of personnel from their institutes for international affairs. With Somalia, China agreed to: collaborate in fishery projects (a stipulation of the interest-free loan), to reschedule a previous loan, and to extend a grant for the installation of piped water to several Somali towns. Three agreements were signed with Madagascar: for the donation of 2,000 tons of cement, the creation of mixed commissions on fishery and aquatic products, and a third, unspecified agreement. Li also met with the Acting High Commissioner of the Maldives. At every stop, China stressed its identity with the Third World. China also used the tour to highlight its

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

position on the Middle East, its support for the establishment of an Indian Ocean zone of peace, South-South cooperation and South Asian cooperation.

<u>Name</u>	Qiao Shi
<u>Position</u>	Member, 12th CCP-CC Political Bureau
<u>Position</u>	Member, CCP-CC Secretariat
<u>Region/Intl Conf</u>	Western Europe
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Italy
<u>Country/Conf</u>	San Marino
<u>Stopover</u>	Federal Republic of Germany
<u>Dates In/Out</u>	05-20 Apr 86

Summary: Qiao Shi, Member of the 12th CCP-CC Political Bureau and Secretariat, and recently appointed Vice Premier, led an unidentified delegation to the 17th Congress of the Italian Communist Party (5-18 April 1986). Prior to returning to Beijing on 20 April, Qiao made a stopover in Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany, where he met with West German Vice Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Qiao's trip received little coverage in the Chinese or Italian media. Indeed, little is known about the trip other than the delegation's attendance at the Congress and Qiao's meeting with Alessandro Natta, General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party, as well as an official of the Italian Socialist Party. Although it was reported that Qiao visited San Marino at the invitation of its Communist Party, no further information on that trip was revealed. There also was no reporting on Qiao's stopover in Bonn other than his arrival and departure.

<u>Name</u>	Wang Zhen
<u>Position</u>	Honorary President, China-Japan Friendship Association
<u>Region/Intl Conf</u>	Northeast Asia
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Japan
<u>Dates In/Out</u>	10-18 Apr 86

Summary: Wang Zhen, Honorary President of the China-Japan Friendship Association, led the Chinese delegation to Japan (10-18 April 1986) for the third biennial meeting

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

of prominent Sino-Japanese non-governmental leaders. Discussions focused on bilateral political and economic issues. The meeting's participants acknowledged that the bilateral trade imbalance favorable to Japan is one of the principal problems in Sino-Japanese relations. During discussions of the controversial visits of Japanese cabinet ministers to the Yasukuni Shrine, the Chinese insisted that they do not intend to interfere in Japan's domestic affairs.

Discussions on international issues focused on nuclear arms reduction and superpower rivalry. The participants agreed that the United States and the Soviet Union must take the lead to reduce and eventually abolish nuclear weapons and that the nuclear arms race threatens world peace. Visiting Hiroshima, Wang Zhen said that China stands for the complete prohibition and destruction of all nuclear weapons.

Wang Zhen's delegation was received by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone who endorsed strengthening political, economic, cultural, and scientific links between China and Japan. He also said that "friendly and cooperative" relations between China and Japan can ensure peace in Asia and the world.

<u>Name</u>	Wu Xueqian
<u>Position</u>	State Councillor
<u>Position</u>	Minister of Foreign Affairs
<u>Region/Intl Conf</u>	Northeast Asia
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Japan
<u>Dates In/Out</u>	11-18 Apr 86

Summary:

Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian visited Japan (11-18 April 1986) for the second in a series of regular exchanges between Japanese and Chinese foreign ministers. During his visit, Wu held talks on bilateral and international issues with his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe and other Japanese government, party, and

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

business leaders, including Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. No formal documents were signed, but the two sides discussed the current trade imbalance in depth and agreed to take measures to reduce China's increasing trade deficit with Japan. The other main issues of discussion during Wu's visit were the Chinese people's "hurt feelings" over Prime Minister Nakasone's visit in August 1985 to the Yasukuni Shrine honoring Japanese war dead and China's hopes for increased technological cooperation with Japan. The members of Wu's delegation were not identified.

<u>Name</u>	Zhang Jingfu
<u>Position</u>	State Councillor
<u>Region/Intl Conf</u>	Middle East
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Iraq
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Yemen Arab Republic
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Kuwait
<u>Dates In/Out</u>	22 Apr-09 May 86

Summary:

State Councillor Zhang Jingfu visited Iraq (22-26 April 1986), the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR) (27 April-1 May 1986), and Kuwait (3-9 May 1986) to promote economic relations.

Zhang and his delegation held talks on economic and technical cooperative projects with their counterparts in trade, planning, and business organizations in each country they visited. In Iraq, the two sides signed a 5-year agreement on economic and technical cooperation that includes projects such as dams, roads, and bridges, as well as scientific and technical exchanges. In the Yemen Arab Republic, minutes of a meeting on Sino-Yemeni economic cooperation were signed, but no details of the agreement were reported. Zhang's delegation attended a symposium in Kuwait to acquaint potential investors with the Chinese investment climate, as well as to recruit investors for 68 draft projects.

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

International issues received little attention during Zhang's visit. Two exceptions were China's statement in support of an early settlement to the Iran-Iraq War and China's announcement that it would freeze oil export levels as a sign of solidarity with OPEC countries in the face of the world oil surplus.

An interesting question concerning Zhang's trip is whether he may have made an unreported visit to another country in the region after leaving the YAK on the way to Kuwait. Although the discrepancy in dates may be caused by a reporting error, Zhang was said to have left Sanaa on 1 May but did not arrive at the airport in Kuwait until 3 May. It is intriguing to speculate that Zhang may have secretly visited a country with which China does not have diplomatic relations, such as Saudi Arabia, Qatar, or Bahrain. The large number in his delegation (almost 30 people), however, makes the possibility of a secret sidetrip seem less likely.

<u>Name</u>	Chen Muhua (f)
<u>Position</u>	President, People's Bank of China
<u>Position</u>	Governor, Asian Development Bank
<u>Position</u>	State Councillor
<u>Region/Intl Conf</u>	Southeast Asia
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Philippines/Asian Development Bank
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Singapore
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Malaysia
<u>Dates In/Out</u>	27 Apr-00 May 86

Summary: Chen Muhua, State Councillor, President of the People's Bank of China, and Governor of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) led China's first delegation to the ADB Board of Governors annual meeting (27 April-3 May 1986), held in Manila. China was officially admitted to the ADB in March 1986. The members of Chen's delegation were not identified. During the meeting, a split within the ADB developed over China's representation on the Board of Governors. Chen noted that China is still studying the question of applying for loans from the ADB, and that there still are problems regarding China's

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

representation. She also expressed China's regret that Taiwan did not attend the meeting. While in Manila, Chen also met with Philippine President Aquino.

Following the ADB meeting, Chen visited Singapore (3-8 May 1986)---the first official visit by a President of the People's Bank of China to that country. She talked with Singapore's Finance Minister Richard Hu Tsu Tau on financial cooperation and cooperation in other fields. Chen also visited Malaysia. Press coverage of the Singapore portion of the trip was limited. The mention of Chen's departure from Singapore for an official visit to Malaysia, was the only report of Chen's trip to that country. The date of Chen's return to Beijing is also unknown. However, she met with ADB President Masao Fujioka on 12 May, during his trip to China.

<u>Name</u>	Yang Dezhi
<u>Position</u>	Chief of the PLA General Staff
<u>Region/Intl Conf</u>	North America
<u>Region/Intl Conf</u>	Northeast Asia
<u>Country/Conf</u>	United States
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Japan
<u>Stopover</u>	France
<u>Dates In/Out</u>	29 Apr-22 May 86

Summary:

Yang Dezhi is the first Chief of the PLA General Staff to visit either the United States (3-20 May 1986) or Japan (20-22 May 1986). Yang's visit to the United States reciprocates the January 1985 trip to China by then-Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General John Vessey. En route to the United States, Yang made a stopover in Paris (29 April-3 May 1986), although no further information is available on that portion of his trip.

Yang, accompanied by Deputy Chief of the PLA General Staff Han Huaizhi, held 3 days of talks in Washington with his counterpart Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Admiral William Crowe and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger.

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

Their discussions centered on military technology cooperation programs between the United States and China, including avionics for China's F-8 aircraft and artillery shell production technology. Discussions were also held on the proposed sale to China of antisubmarine warfare equipment, marine engines, naval torpedoes, and TOW antitank missiles. No arms sales agreements were reached during Yang's visit.

The United States raised the possibility of holding joint military exercises with China and reiterated its interest in US Navy ships making a ceremonial port call in China. No agreements on either issue were reached during Yang's visit. In addition to his talks in Washington, Yang and Han Huaizhi visited military facilities throughout the United States.

After concluding his trip to the United States, Yang made a 3-day visit to Japan. He was received by Director-General of Japan's Defense Agency Koichi Kato and Chairman of the Joint Staff Council of the Self-Defense Forces Shigehiro Mori. Yang also met with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe.

<u>Name</u>	Zheng Tuobin
<u>Position</u>	Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade
<u>Region/Intl Conf</u>	Western Europe
<u>Country/Conf</u>	United Kingdom
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Ireland
<u>Country/Conf</u>	France
<u>Dates In/Out</u>	06-18 May 86

Summary: Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin led a Chinese Government economic and trade delegation to Ireland (6-10 May 1986); France (10-14 May 1986), and the United Kingdom (14-18 May 1986) where he exchanged views with his counterparts on the expansion of bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

Zheng and his unidentified party also visited Edinburgh, Scotland.

Several agreements were signed. In France, Zheng signed a financial protocol whereby an approximately \$US193 million credit will be granted to China for plant modernization. Zheng and his French counterpart also co-chaired the 6th session of the Sino-French Mixed Committee on Economy and Trade. In the United Kingdom, Zheng signed two agreements promoting economic cooperation between China and Britain--one for promoting and protecting investments, the other for development loans. In Ireland, an agreement on economic, industrial, and scientific and technological agreement was signed.

<u>Name</u>	Ni Zhifu
<u>Position</u>	President, All-China Federation of Trade Unions
<u>Position</u>	Member, 12th CCP-CC Political Bureau
<u>Position</u>	1st Secretary, Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee
<u>Region/Intl Conf</u>	Northeast Asia
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
<u>Dates In/Out</u>	09-14 May 86
<u>Summary:</u>	President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions Ni Zhifu led a delegation from the All-China Federation of Trade Unions to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (9-14 May 1986) at the invitation of the North Korean General Federation of Trade Unions. The unidentified delegation members met with the Chairman of the North Korean General Federation of Trade Unions Kim Pong-chu and were received by North Korean President Kim Il-song. Throughout the visit, Ni Zhifu expressed China's support for North Korea's "socialist construction" and its proposals for the reunification of Korea.

<u>Name</u>	Wu Xueqian
<u>Position</u>	Minister of Foreign Affairs

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

<u>Position</u>	State Councillor
<u>Region/Intl Conf</u>	Western Europe
<u>Region/Intl Conf</u>	Eastern Europe
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Finland
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Norway
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Sweden
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Denmark
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Belgium
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Luxembourg
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Ireland
<u>Country/Conf</u>	German Democratic Republic
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Hungary
<u>Stopover</u>	Yugoslavia
<u>Stopover</u>	Romania
<u>Stopover</u>	Pakistan
<u>Dates In/Out</u>	11 May-06 Jun 86

Summary:

Minister of Foreign Affairs and State Councillor Wu Xueqian made a nine-country European tour: Finland (11-13 May 1986); Sweden (13-18 May 1986); Norway (18-20 May 1986); Denmark (20-22 May 1986); Belgium (22-25 May 1986); Luxembourg (25-26 May 1986); Ireland (26-30 May 1986); the German Democratic Republic (30 May-2 June 1986), and Hungary (2-4 June 1986). Prior to returning to Beijing, he stopped in Yugoslavia and Romania (5 June 1986) and in Pakistan (6 June 1986). The members of Wu's delegation were not identified except for one member, Wang Xingda, the Deputy Director of the Soviet Union and East European Affairs Department, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was noted only in the German Democratic Republic.

Wu's tour sought to develop friendship, strengthen cooperation, and promote peace. Particularly in Western Europe, Wu stressed China's views on international issues, many of which are identical to Western European ones, and the mutual benefit of developing economic and technological cooperation. Wu's West European swing was the first visit by a Chinese foreign minister to those countries. In Finland, three agreements were signed: for science and technology cooperation; for development credit; and for the avoidance of double taxation and prevention of evasion of fiscal responsibility. In Sweden, Wu also signed

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

an agreement on avoiding double taxation and preventing tax evasion between the two countries. China agreed to open a consulate in Antwerp, Belgium. On the East European swing, Wu stressed developing bilateral relations vis-a-vis socialist construction and world peace. In the German Democratic Republic, China signed a consular treaty, a plan of cooperation between the two countries' foreign ministries, and a scientific and technological cooperation protocol for 1986-87. In Hungary, a consular agreement was signed.

<u>Name</u>	Song Jian
<u>Position</u>	State Councillor
<u>Position</u>	Minister in Charge of State Science and Technology Commission
<u>Region/Intl Conf</u>	Eastern Europe
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Poland
<u>Country/Conf</u>	German Democratic Republic
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Czechoslovakia
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Hungary
<u>Dates In/Out</u>	11 May-05 Jun 86

Summary:

State Councillor and Minister in Charge of the State Science and Technology Commission Song Jian led an unidentified delegation to Poland (11-18 May 1986), the German Democratic Republic (GDR) (18-25 May 1986), Czechoslovakia (25 May-1 June 1986), and Hungary (1-5 June 1986), at the invitation of those governments. The intent of Song's trip was to strengthen bilateral ties, particularly with regard to exchanges of scientific and technical information, and to conclude several agreements.

In Poland, a scientific and technical cooperation program for 1986-90 was signed, the first between the two countries. Cooperation is to be undertaken in the fields of mining, power, machine-building, electronics, metallurgy, chemistry, telecommunications, transport, marine economics, shipbuilding,

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

agriculture and food-processing. Also, Poland has expressed readiness to help China carry out its "sparkling plan" designed to bring advanced technology to local economies.

In the GDR, Song signed a 10-year scientific and technical cooperation agreement which provides for exchange visits between specialists, joint training programs and research projects, and the exchange of scientific and technical information. Song attended the 13th session of the Standing China-GDR Commission for Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

Closer Sino-Czechoslovak bilateral ties are envisaged in politics, economics, science and technology, and culture. Several documents were signed, including a protocol on direct cooperation between the departments Song and his counterpart head, a 1986-87 cooperation plan, and an accord on the implementation of the 1986-90 cooperation program concluded in Beijing in 1985. Cooperation will include exchanges of information and experts, and joint research and participation in symposia.

In Hungary, Song and Hungarian officials called for closer economic and trade ties, as well as science and technology exchanges. A protocol was signed that envisages more exchanges of technology and technical information and closer cooperation in joint research and design work.

<u>Name</u>	Yao Yilin
<u>Position</u>	Vice Premier, State Council
<u>Region/Intl Conf</u>	North America
<u>Country/Conf</u>	United States
<u>Stopover</u>	Canada
<u>Dates In/Out</u>	13-29 May 86

Summary: Vice Premier Yao Yilin visited the United States (13-23 May 1986), at the invitation of Vice President George Bush.

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

Yao briefed President Reagan on China's economic status and plans and China's position on Taiwan. Yao co-chaired meetings of the Sino-US Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade. He emphasized both at its sessions and in meetings with other US leaders that the scope and scale of Sino-US trade and technical exchanges depend on China's ability to earn foreign exchange through exports. Four documents were signed at the Commission's closing session including, a protocol on Sino-US cooperation in the telecommunications field and a work program for industrial and technical cooperation in the machine building industry. Prior to returning to Beijing, Yao made a stopover in Canada (23-29 May 1986) to attend the opening ceremonies of the Chinese Hall at the 1986 World Expo on Transportation and Communications and to meet with provincial and municipal government leaders and businessmen in Calgary and Edmonton in Alberta Province. Yao expressed the hope that Expo 86 would enhance Sino-Canadian relations and promote scientific, technological, and cultural exchanges. To redress China's large trade deficit with Canada, Yao said China is willing to increase its imports from Canada, but the cost incurred must be covered by increased Canadian imports from China.

Name
Position
Region/Intl Conf
Country/Conf
Dates In/Out

Xu Xin
Deputy Chief of the PLA General Staff
Northeast Asia
Japan
08-14 Jun 86

Summary:

Deputy Chief of the PLA General Staff Xu Xin visited Japan (8-14 June 1986). Xu met with Japanese Defense Agency Director General Koichi Kato and other high-ranking Japanese military officials. He visited several Japanese military bases and two military schools. Xu's trip received little coverage--in either the Chinese or Japanese media.

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

<u>Name</u>	Hu Yaobang
<u>Position</u>	General Secretary, Chinese Communist Party
<u>Region/Intl Conf</u>	Western Europe
<u>Country/Conf</u>	United Kingdom
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Federal Republic of Germany
<u>Country/Conf</u>	France
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Italy
<u>Stopover</u>	Pakistan
<u>Dates In/Out</u>	08-26 Jun 86

Summary:

Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang visited the United Kingdom (8-12 June 1986), the Federal Republic of Germany (12-16 June 1986), France (16-19 June 1986), and Italy (19-23 June 1986). It was the first official visit of a CCP General Secretary to Western Europe. Hu traveled with a 50-member delegation which included Vice Premier Li Peng. En route home to Beijing, Hu and his delegation made a stopover in Pakistan.

In each Western European country Hu was accorded treatment comparable to a visiting head-of-state. Hu held talks with the heads of government of every country as well as with ministerial rank government leaders and leaders of each country's political parties.

Throughout his tour, Hu Yaobang reiterated four themes. In each country, Hu said that China and Western Europe have no conflicts of fundamental interests and share the common goals of safeguarding world peace and developing their economies. Hu asked that each country expand its economic and technical cooperation with China. Hu pledged that that China's policy of encouraging foreign participation in China's economic modernization and other economic reforms would continue after the retirement of the present generation of Chinese leaders.

Vice Premier Li Peng held talks with each country's economic officials and leaders of the West European business community. He called for each country to expand its economic and technical cooperation with China.

APPENDIX F: TRIP REPORT SUMMARIES

China and the United Kingdom signed an agreement providing scholarships for Chinese scholars to study in Britain. China and Italy signed a treaty establishing consulates.

Name
Position
Region/Intl Conf
Country/Conf
Dates In/Out

Xi Zhongxun
Member, 12th CCP-CC Political Bureau
Eastern Europe
Yugoslavia
23-29 Jun 86

Summary:

Xi Zhongxun, Member, 12th CCP-CC Political Bureau, led an unidentified CCP delegation to the 13th National Congress, League of Communists of Yugoslavia (23-29 June 1986). During his visit, Xi met with Yi Chong-ok, North Korean Vice President and Member of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee. Reporting on the Congress focused on Yugoslav party affairs.

CURRENT CHINESE LEADERSHIP TRAVELS ABROAD:
CHEN MUHUA ATTENDS THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK BOARD OF
GOVERNORS MEETING; VISITS SINGAPORE AND MALAYSIA,
APRIL-MAY 1986

June 1986

Author: Andrea M. Savada

Record: 59

Name Chen Muhua (f)
Position President, People's Bank of China;
Governor, Asian Development Bank; State
Councillor
Region/Intl Conf Southeast Asia
Country/Conf Philippines/Asian Development Bank
Country/Conf Singapore
Country/Conf Malaysia
Dates In/Out 27 Apr-00 May 86

Delegation Chen Muhua (f), State Councillor;
President, People's Bank of China;
Governor, Asian Development Bank
Delegation No further information on other delegation
members.

Contacts Singapore Finance Minister Richard Hu Tsu
Tau
Contacts Singapore Acting Minister of Trade and
Industry Lee Hsien Loong
Contacts Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew
Contacts Philippine President Corazon Aquino
Contacts unidentified Malaysian officials

Summary: Chen Muhua, State Councillor, President of the People's Bank of China, and Governor of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) led China's first delegation to the ADB Board of Governors annual meeting (27 April-3 May 1986), held in Manila. China was officially admitted to the ADB in March 1986. The members of Chen's delegation were not identified. During the meeting, a split within the ADB developed over China's representation on the Board of Governors. Chen noted that China is still studying the question of applying for loans from the ADB, and that there still are problems regarding China's representation. She also expressed China's regret that Taiwan did not attend the meeting. While in Manila, Chen also met with Philippine President Aquino.

Following the ADB meeting, Chen visited Singapore (3-8 May 1986)--the first official visit by a President of the People's Bank of China to that country.

Record: 59 (continued)

She talked with Singapore's Finance Minister Richard Hu Tsu Tau on financial cooperation and cooperation in other fields. Chen also visited Malaysia. Press coverage of the Singapore portion of the trip was limited. The mention of Chen's departure from Singapore for an official visit to Malaysia, was the only report of Chen's trip to that country. The date of Chen's return to Beijing is also unknown. However, she met with ADB President Masao Fujioka on 12 May, during his trip to China.

Analysis:

Chen Muhua led China's first delegation to the Asian Development Bank Board of Governors annual meeting in Manila (27 April-3 May 1986). China was officially admitted to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) on 10 March 1986. Prior to departing for Manila, Chen said she expected to exchange views with ADB President Masao Fujioka and other bank governors and to discuss bilateral relations with the finance ministers of several countries.

Chen Muhua and her unidentified delegation arrived in Manila on 27 April to attend the ADB meeting, scheduled to begin on 30 April. The Chinese delegation, attending the meeting for the first time, was warmly welcomed and congratulated by other delegates.

Chen met with Philippine President Corazon Aquino on 30 April; they expressed the desire to further strengthen their friendly and cooperative relations. Chen stressed that during her stay she had extensive contacts with the economic and financial community of the Philippines.

At a 1 May meeting of the ADB Board of Governors, Chen said China's admission to the ADB further expanded the bank's representativeness and universality in membership, and was of great significance both to China and the Asian-Pacific region. She added that the Bank's

Record: 59 (continued)

management has been consulting with its members about the question of an additional seat for China on the Board, in consideration of China's position in the regional economy, and in the world. Chen said she expected a satisfactory solution would be worked out at an early date through the joint efforts of all Bank members.

On 1 May it was disclosed that a split had developed within the ADB over representation problems triggered by China's entry in the Bank. A proposal by the Bank's developing-member countries (Vietnam, Laos, Afghanistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives--who now jointly hold one seat on the Board of Governors) to increase their representation on the Board, faces strong opposition from certain developed countries (the United States is the chief opponent). According to Ronnie de Mel, Chairman of the ADB Board of Governors (as well as Sri Lanka's finance and planning minister), if the six aforementioned countries were denied an additional Governor's seat, they would "have to be humped off the board to make way for China." He added: "It is essential that we maintain the truly representative character of the bank. . . a country with one billion people should certainly be an adequate reason to consider the enhancement of the size of the board of directors." The majority of ADB members support giving an additional seat on the Board to accommodate China. Some governors oppose the proposal to increase the Board by one seat; others suggest an increase by two or three seats. That same day Chen said China welcomes the ADB to hold an annual meeting in China in the near future.

Masao Fujioka, President of the ADP, announced on 2 May that the ADB and China had arranged for Beijing to send a representative to attend meetings of the Board of Governors, but without voting rights. Fujioka is going to China for a

Record: 59. (continued)

working visit in May to establish a good relationship between the ADB and China.

On 2 May Chen Muhua said China needs to study further whether to apply for loans from the ADB since its resources are limited and that there are continuing problems over its representation. Chen also pointed out that China is a developing country that relies mainly on its own resources but also likes to introduce foreign capital in accordance with the policy of opening to the outside world. China is "willing to introduce foreign resources" to modernize, but ". . . need[s] to make further studies on whether to apply for a loan from the ADB or not." Chen also noted regret at Taiwan's absence, reiterating China's stand that Taiwan was "an integral part of China," and that the door to future "business cooperation" would remain open in hopes that Taiwan would "adopt a cooperative approach toward China within the ADB. She added that China would like to have an additional seat on the ADB Board of Governors, but before the question is settled, Beijing will send a representative to the Board.

Chen arrived in Singapore for an official visit on 3 May, the first by a People's Bank of China President. She held talks with Singapore Finance Minister Richard Hu Tsu Tau on cooperation between the two nations in finance and other fields and also met with Singapore's acting Minister of Trade and Industry. Chen met with Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew on 7 May. Lee said he encourages financiers of Singapore and China to promote cooperation through exchange of views and personal visits.

Chen flew to Kuala Lumpur on 8 May for an an official visit to Malaysia. No information on this aspect of Chen's trip was reported and it is unknown when Chen returned to Beijing. She met with Masao Fujioka during his visit to China, on 12 May.

Record: 59 (continued)Bilateral Issues

In accordance with an agreement reached with ADB authorities, China is willing to cooperate with the representatives of the Taiwan region of China within the ADB framework.

Bilateral Issues

China hopes the Philippines will achieve stability and wishes the Philippine people every success in economic recovery. China hopes and believes relations between the two countries will be strengthened in the interest of the two peoples and in the interest of peace and stability in the region.

Bilateral Issues

No Chinese statements concerning bilateral issues were reported during Chen's trip to Singapore.

Bilateral Issues

No statements concerning bilateral issues were reported during Chen's trip to Malaysia.

Strategic Issues

China hopes to contribute to economic, financial, and social development in the Asian-Pacific region. China is willing to enter into extensive cooperation with the authorities and other members of the ADB within the framework of the Bank to make joint efforts to seek and promote the economic development and prosperity of the Asian-Pacific region.

Strategic Issues

China is keen to participate in ADB activities under the principle of "equality and mutual benefit," and will abide by ADB rules and regulations, fulfill its obligations, and enjoy its appropriate rights.

Strategic Issues

No countries, not even highly-developed ones, can afford to isolate themselves from the outside world and expect to develop all alone without economic contacts and cooperation with other countries.

Strategic Issues

The increase of economic strength of developing countries is in their interests and conducive to cooperation between developing and developed countries and to the economic prosperity of the world.

Reciprocal

Masao Fujioka led an ADB delegation to China in May 1986. Chinese Premier Zhao

Record: 59 (continued)

Ziyang told the delegation China hopes the issue of adding China to its Board of Governors will be solved as early as possible. Fujioka said he would strive to win a seat for China on the Board.

Reciprocal

Singapore Minister of National Development Teh Cheong Wan visited China in November 1985.

Reciprocal

Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew visited China in September 1985.

Reciprocal

Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu visited Singapore in February 1986.

Reciprocal

Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian visited Singapore in January 1985.

Reciprocal

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Singapore in August 1981.

Sources:

FBIS/China: Xinhua (Beijing), 28 April 1986, p. E1; Xinhua and AFP (Manila); Liaowang (Hong Kong), 2, 5 May 1986, E pages; Xinhua (Singapore), 7-8 May 1986, E pages. Ta Kung Pao Weekly Supplement (Hong Kong), 1 May 1986, p. 4. China Daily (New York): 26 April 1986, p. 1; 14 May 1986, p. 1. "China Hails Entry To Asian Bank." Beijing Review, 12 May 1978, pp. 7-8.

Key Words

AMS

CURRENT CHINESE LEADERSHIP TRAVELS ABROAD:
NI ZHIFU'S TRIP TO THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
OF KOREA, MAY 1986

June 1986

Author: Mark S. Roth

Record: 65

Name Ni Zhifu
Position President, All-China Federation of Trade Unions; Member, 12th CCP-CC Political Bureau; 1st Secretary, Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee
Region/Intl Conf Northeast Asia
Country/Conf Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Dates In/Out 09-14 May 86

Delegation Ni Zhifu, President, All-China Federation of Trade Unions, Member of the 12th CCP-CC Political Bureau and 1st Secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee

Delegation No further information on other delegation members.

Contacts North Korean Chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions Kim Pong-chu
Contacts North Korean President Kim Il-song
Contacts North Korean Secretary General of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee So Yun-sok

Summary: President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions Ni Zhifu led a delegation from the All-China Federation of Trade Unions to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (9-14 May 1986) at the invitation of the North Korean General Federation of Trade Unions. The unidentified delegation members met with the Chairman of the North Korean General Federation of Trade Unions Kim Pong-chu and were received by North Korean President Kim Il-song. Throughout the visit, Ni Zhifu expressed China's support for North Korea's "socialist construction" and its proposals for the reunification of Korea.

Analysis: Ni Zhifu led an unidentified delegation from the All-China Federation of Trade Unions to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) (9-14 May 1986) at the invitation of the North Korean General Federation of Trade Unions.

Record: 65 (continued)

Upon their arrival in the DPRK, Ni Zhifu's delegation was recieved by Kim Pong-chu, Chairman of the North Korea General Federation of Trade Unions. At a banquet, Kim said that the visit of the Chinese delegation "would encourage" his country, which is "vigorously struggling to accelerate socialist construction." He also said that the visit will contribute to the development of friendly relations between the working classes and trade unions of the two countries. Kim wished China success in seeking reunification with Taiwan. Ni responded by congratulating the "fraternal Korean people" on their "successes in socialist constructi n," and also expressed the Chinese people's support for the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks on reunification.

North Korean President Kim Il-song received Ni Zhifu and said that the Korean people "were glad to see China's great achievements in modern socialist construction" and that China's Four Modernizations "would be realized."

Ni Zhifu told a rally at the Pyongyang City Workers Guild Hall that China praises the Korean working class for "their firm determination and spirit of selflessness in building Korea into a prosperous socialist nation." He reiterated the Chinese working class's support for the peaceful reunification of Korea, the proposals for holding tripartite talks, and establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. Ni also said that Korea remains divided because of the US policy of interference and that the United States should withdraw all its troops from South Korea and "let Korea be reunified free from foreign interference."

At the same forum, Kim Pong-chu said that Sino-Korean friendship, which has been "forged in blood and gone through all tests of history, ... has been cemented to be more invincible through mutual visits of the leaders of the two countries." Kim

Record: 65 (continued)

added that the Korean working class "will always fight shoulder-to-shoulder with the Chinese working class under any arduous and difficult circumstances."

Ni Zhifu laid a wreath at a statue of Zhou Enlai in Hamhung and inspected various industrial complexes in Hamhung, Mangyongdae, and Taean.

Bilateral Issues

China supports the just struggle of the Korean people for peaceful reunification and endorses the proposals put forward by the party and government of Korea for the realization of peaceful reunification.

Bilateral Issues

The friendship and solidarity between the working classes of Korea and China have been "forged in blood."

Bilateral Issues

The Korean working class will always fight shoulder-to-shoulder with the Chinese working class under any arduous and difficult circumstances.

Strategic Issues

Korea remains divided because of the US policy of interference. The United States should withdraw all its troops from South Korea and let Korea be unified free from foreign interference.

Reciprocal

President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and Member of the CCP-CC Political Bureau Ni Zhifu visited the DPRK at the invitation of the North Korean General Federation of Trade Unions in September 1979.

Sources:

FBIS/China: Xinhua (Beijing), 13 May 1986, D pages; FBIS/Asia & Pacific: KCNA (Pyongyang) 15 May 1986, D pages.

Key Words

MSR

CURRENT CHINESE LEADERSHIP TRAVELS ABROAD:
WU XUEQIAN'S EUROPEAN TOUR, MAY-JUNE 1986

June 1986

Author: Andrea M. Savada

Record: 58

<u>Name</u>	Wu Xueqian
<u>Position</u>	Minister of Foreign Affairs; State Councillor
<u>Region/Intl Conf</u>	Western Europe
<u>Region/Intl Conf</u>	Eastern Europe
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Finland
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Norway
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Sweden
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Denmark
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Belgium
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Luxembourg
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Ireland
<u>Country/Conf</u>	German Democratic Republic
<u>Country/Conf</u>	Hungary
<u>Stopover</u>	Yugoslavia
<u>Stopover</u>	Romania
<u>Stopover</u>	Pakistan
<u>Dates In/Out</u>	11 May-06 Jun 86
<u>Delegation</u>	Wu Xueqian, Minister of Foreign Affairs and State Councillor
<u>Delegation</u>	Chinese Ambassador to Finland Lin Aili (Finland portion of the tour only)
<u>Delegation</u>	Chinese Ambassador to Sweden Wu Jiagan (Sweden portion of the tour only)
<u>Delegation</u>	Chinese Ambassador to Norway Zhang Yongkuan (Norway portion of the tour only)
<u>Delegation</u>	Chinese Ambassador to Denmark Chen Xizhi (Denmark portion of the tour only)
<u>Delegation</u>	Chinese Ambassador to Belgium and the EC Liu Shan (Belgium portion of the tour only)
<u>Delegation</u>	Chinese Ambassador to Luxembourg Liu Shan (Luxembourg portion of the tour only)
<u>Delegation</u>	Chinese Ambassador to Ireland Xing Zhongxiu (Ireland portion of the tour only)
<u>Delegation</u>	Chinese Ambassador to the German Democratic Republic Ma Xusheng (GDR portion of the tour only)
<u>Delegation</u>	Chinese Deputy Director of the Soviet Union and East European Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Wang Xingda (identified in GDR)
<u>Delegation</u>	Chinese Ambassador to Hungary Zhu Ankang (Hungary portion of the tour only)
<u>Contacts</u>	Finnish Minister of Foreign Affairs Paavo Vayrynen
<u>Contacts</u>	Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa

Record: 58 (continued)

<u>Contacts</u>	Finnish Deputy State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Klaus Torlund
<u>Contacts</u>	Finnish President Mauno Koivisto
<u>Contacts</u>	Finnish Parliament Speaker Erkki Pystynen
<u>Contacts</u>	Swedish Foreign Minister Sten Andersson
<u>Contacts</u>	Swedish King Carl XVI Gustaf
<u>Contacts</u>	Swedish Parliament Speaker Ingemund Bengtsson
<u>Contacts</u>	Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson
<u>Contacts</u>	Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs Knut Frydenlund
<u>Contacts</u>	Norwegian King Olav V
<u>Contacts</u>	Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland
<u>Contacts</u>	Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter
<u>Contacts</u>	Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs Uffe Ellemann-Jensen
<u>Contacts</u>	Belgian Minister of Foreign Relations Leo Tindemans
<u>Contacts</u>	EC President Jacques Delors
<u>Contacts</u>	Unidentified EC leaders
<u>Contacts</u>	Belgian King Baudouin I
<u>Contacts</u>	British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Sir Geoffrey Howe
<u>Contacts</u>	Luxembourg Grand Duke Jean
<u>Contacts</u>	Luxembourg Prime Minister Jacques Santer
<u>Contacts</u>	Luxembourg Minister of Foreign Affairs Jacques Poos
<u>Contacts</u>	Irish Minister for Foreign Affairs Peter Barry
<u>Contacts</u>	Irish Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald
<u>Contacts</u>	East German Minister for Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer
<u>Contacts</u>	East German Chairman, Council of State Erich Honecker
<u>Contacts</u>	East German Premier Willi Stoph
<u>Contacts</u>	Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Peter Varkonyi
<u>Contacts</u>	Hungarian General Secretary, Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Member, Presidential Council Janos Kadar
<u>Contacts</u>	Hungarian Premier and Chairman, Council of Ministers Gyorgy Lazar
<u>Contacts</u>	Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic
<u>Contacts</u>	Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Ilie Vaduva

Summary:

Minister of Foreign Affairs and State Councillor Wu Xueqian made a nine-country

Record: 58 (continued)

European tour: Finland (11-13 May 1986); Sweden (13-18 May 1986); Norway (18-20 May 1986); Denmark (20-22 May 1986); Belgium (22-25 May 1986); Luxembourg (25-26 May 1986); Ireland (26-30 May 1986); the German Democratic Republic (30 May-2 June 1986), and Hungary (2-4 June 1986). Prior to returning to Beijing, he stopped in Yugoslavia and Romania (5 June 1986) and in Pakistan (6 June 1986). The members of Wu's delegation were not identified except for one member, Wang Xingda, the Deputy Director of the Soviet Union and East European Affairs Department, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was noted only in the German Democratic Republic.

Wu's tour sought to develop friendship, strengthen cooperation, and promote peace. Particularly in Western Europe, Wu stressed China's views on international issues, many of which are identical to Western European ones, and the mutual benefit of developing economic and technological cooperation. Wu's West European swing was the first visit by a Chinese foreign minister to those countries. In Finland, three agreements were signed: for science and technology cooperation; for development credit; and for the avoidance of double taxation and prevention of evasion of fiscal responsibility. In Sweden, Wu also signed an agreement on avoiding double taxation and preventing tax evasion between the two countries. China agreed to open a consulate in Antwerp, Belgium. On the East European swing, Wu stressed developing bilateral relations vis-a-vis socialist construction and world peace. In the German Democratic Republic, China signed a consular treaty, a plan of cooperation between the two countries' foreign ministries, and a scientific and technological cooperation protocol for 1986-87. In Hungary, a consular agreement was signed.

Analysis:

Wu Xueqian toured seven West European (Finland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark,

Record: 58 (continued)

Belgium, Luxembourg, Ireland) and two East European (German Democratic Republic, Hungary) countries (11 May-4 June 1986). Prior to returning to China Wu made three stopovers: in Yugoslavia and Romania (5 June 1986), and in Pakistan (6 June 1986).

Wu arrived in Finland on 11 May. In his talks with Finnish Foreign Minister Vayrynen the next day, the two discussed East-West relations and disarmament. They agreed that Sino-Finnish relations have developed vigorously in recent years, as evidenced by active political contacts, developing trade, and more exchanges in culture, science, and technology. A new scientific-technical agreement and a development credit agreement for 50 million markkas are being worked out and are due to be signed during the September 1986 China visit of Finnish Prime Minister Sorsa. Wu condemned the recent US attack against Libya as "an action which is not constructive."

On 12 May, Wu said that China values Finland's active and peaceful policy of neutrality, and that in recent years, China's independent and peace-oriented foreign policy has been put forward as a long-term national policy that also fulfills conditions required by China's modernization program. That same day Wu met with Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa; they discussed bilateral trade, and economic and technological cooperation. On 14 May, China and Finland signed an agreement to avoid double taxation and prevent evasion of fiscal responsibility. The agreement will promote Finnish investment in China and follows an investment protection agreement signed between the two countries in September 1984.

Wu met with Finnish Parliament Speaker Pystynen on 14 May; they exchanged views on issues of mutual interest. That same day Wu attended a luncheon given by the Finland-China Trade Association.

Record: 58 (continued)

Wu arrived in Stockholm on 14 May. At the airport he told reporters mankind should not abandon the use of nuclear energy and that more secure nuclear stations can be built by learning from the Chernobyl accident. He also said there are broad trade prospects between China and Sweden--China's number one trading partner in northern Europe--and that efforts are being made to solve the trade imbalance between the two countries.

On 15 May, Wu visited several Swedish factories and the tomb of the late Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme. The following day he was received by Swedish King Carl XVI Gustaf and held talks with Swedish Parliament Speaker Ingemund Bengtsson. He also met with Swedish industrialists and said he hoped for greater economic cooperation with western and northern European countries. Wu held separate talks with Prime Minister Carlsson and Foreign Minister Anderson. The two foreign ministers signed an agreement on avoiding double taxation and preventing tax evasion between their two countries.

Wu arrived in Norway on 18 May. On 20 May he visited the world's largest cement-structured offshore oil-drilling platform--platform B in the North Sea. He was shown well drilling, oil extraction methods, and workers' living conditions. Wu met with Norwegian Foreign Minister Frydenlund; they exchanged views on varied topics, including East-West relations, disarmament, and bilateral relations. Both sides pledged to further develop their cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, educational, and other fields. Wu and Norwegian Prime Minister Brundtland exchanged views on nuclear disarmament and the use of nuclear energy. Wu said his visit to Norway was "fruitful" and he was "very satisfied" with his trip.

Wu met with Danish Prime Minister Schluter on 21 May; they exchanged views on a number of international issues of common concern. Wu also visited the

Record: 58 (continued)

Danish parliament. He met with his Danish counterpart Uffe Ellemann-Jensen; they held talks on various international issues, including East-West relations, increased cooperation for disarmament, and promoting peace. They also discussed bilateral relations and noted that their economic and trade ties can be further developed. At a press conference in Copenhagen, Wu explained his country's attitude toward the completion of the first direct negotiations between the PRC and Taiwan since 1949--concerning the return of a Taiwan aircraft that landed in China. He added: "We will continue this policy [direct negotiations] and hope that people on Taiwan will accept it and as a result help to bring about a peaceful reunification." He also noted that China encourages trade, business and family visits by countrymen from Taiwan, and the establishment of air links with Taiwan.

Wu arrived in Brussels on 22 May. He held talks with his Belgian counterpart Leo Tindemans; they were expected to cover the situation in the Middle East and Southeast Asia, and Sino-Soviet relations. The two sides were also to discuss a plan to open a Chinese consulate in Antwerp. Wu met with the EC President Jacques Delors and other unidentified EC leaders. Wu said China-EC trade was progressing, but he was concerned with the unfavorable trade balance.

On 23 May Wu hosted a lunch for Sir Geoffrey Howe, British Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs. In the "pervading friendly atmosphere" of the party, the two exchanged views on bilateral and international relations. That same day Wu addressed more than 300 people on "China Committed to Peace and Development" at the Belgian Royal Institute of International Relations. He noted that in many areas China and Western Europe have no fundamental conflict of interests; that both parties are peace-lovers pursuing economic

Record: 58 (continued)

development, uphold all states being equals, and seek to turn the present polarized world politics into a pluralistic basis. Wu added that China and Western Europe complement each other economically and can be mutually beneficial partners rather than antagonistic competitors. He noted that China holds that the independence and sovereignty of all European countries should be respected and their security ensured.

On 24 May Wu visited the Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company in Antwerp and was briefed about progress in the joint production of telephone transmitters between Bell and a company in Shanghai.

Wu arrived in Luxembourg on 25 May. The following day he met separately for friendly talks with Grand Duke Jean and Prime Minister Jacques Santer. He also met with his Luxembourg counterpart Jacques Poos. AFP reported from Luxembourg that Wu's talks with Poos and Santer were expected to include the fight against terrorism and the US raids on Libya. Poos said Luxembourg, which recently signed two protocols with China in metallurgical industry, is proud to cooperate with China in completing its economic plan.

Wu arrived in Ireland on 26 May. He met with Irish Foreign Minister Barry for "friendly and good" talks covering international questions of mutual concern, East-West relations, arms control, and nuclear arms. Both sides agreed that the Soviet Union should withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, and let the Afghans settle their own problems without outside interference. They also stressed the importance of a political settlement of the Middle East question.

Wu arrived in Berlin on 30 May for the first official visit to the GDR of its kind since the 1950s. That same day, Wu and his East German counterpart, Oskar

Record: 58 (continued)

Fischer, held their first round of talks on international and bilateral issues. At a dinner that evening, Wu spoke highly of a notable expansion of relations between the two countries in the past few years. On 31 May, China and the GDR held their second round of talks and signed a new consular treaty and a plan of cooperation between the two countries' foreign ministries. The new consular treaty will come into force after an exchange of ratification and will replace the one signed in 1959. A working plan between China and the GDR on cultural and scientific and technological cooperation for 1986-87 was also signed. The two ministers said they were satisfied with the successful development of bilateral relations in the political, economic, scientific-technological, and cultural fields, and underlined their identity of views on the fundamental issues of striving to safeguard peace and build socialism in both countries. They agreed that the present international situation makes it necessary for them to enhance cooperation in various spheres, which they regard as beneficial to the socialist construction of both countries and the efforts for securing world peace.

On 2 June Wu met with East German leader Erich Honecker; they agreed that further expansion of bilateral relations is in the interests of socialist construction in both countries and world peace. Wu and Honecker first met in Berlin in 1950, when Wu was a member of a Chinese youth delegation and they were both in charge of youth work. Wu also met with East German Premier Willi Stoph; they agreed to seek ways to further economic cooperation in various fields. Wu said he was satisfied with the results of his visit to the GDR, and that his talks with East German leaders were fruitful.

Wu arrived in Budapest on 2 June for an official friendly visit at the invitation of his Hungarian counterpart, Peter Varkonyi. The two foreign ministers

Record: 58 (continued)

signed the first consular agreement between the two countries--made necessary by the development of trade, economic, technical-scientific, and other relations. Wu and Varkonyi also discussed possibilities for developing bilateral relations and some international issues.

On 4 June, Wu met with Janos Kadar, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and a Member of the Presidential Council. They briefed each other on socialist construction work in their countries, discussed current international issues and noted their appreciation for the development of Sino-Hungarian relations over the past years.

On his way home to China, Wu stopped in Yugoslavia and Romania, both on 5 June, where he met with the foreign ministers of those two countries and discussed international issues, and bilateral relations. No further information on these stopovers was reported. Wu was next reported on 6 June as stopping in Islamabad, where he had an exclusive interview on Pakistani television at the Karachi airport. He called upon the Soviet Union to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan for a just and fair solution of the problem. Wu said a key point of the Afghan problem--to provide a timetable for withdrawal of troops acceptable to both sides--lies with the Soviet Union. In response to a query about the recent opening of the Kunjirap Pass between China and Pakistan, Wu said it was another development for the promotion of bilateral relations between the two countries, would benefit visitors of the two countries, and provide an opportunity for tourism.

Bilateral Issues

Sino-Finnish relations have shown particular development during the past few years. The growth of trade has been fast lately and the "basket of agreements" is already relatively extensive and comprehensive.

Record: 58 (continued)

Bilateral Issues

The Sino-Swedish "friendly cooperative relationship will be strengthened" through joint efforts by the two countries.

Bilateral Issues

Cooperation between China and Norway in oil extraction has great prospects. China has long cherished its friendship with Norway and both countries "have set a high value on Sino-Norwegian relations" and "are willing to continuously strengthen bilateral cooperation." There are no fundamental differences, only common goals between China and Norway.

Bilateral Issues

China appreciates Denmark's positive attitude toward Sino-Danish economic cooperation. China and Denmark share similar views on many international issues.

Bilateral Issues

China and the Soviet Union have made some progress in economic relations and trade in recent years as well as some cooperation in technological fields. No substantial improvement has been made in political relations because the Soviet Union dodges discussion on ways to remove the three obstacles; no improvement in Sino-Soviet relations can be made until the obstacles are removed.

Bilateral Issues

China is satisfied with rapidly expanding Sino-Belgian relations and the fruitful cooperation between the two countries in trade, science, and technology. China and Belgium have identical or similar views on many international issues.

Bilateral Issues

No statements concerning bilateral issues were reported during Wu's trip to Luxembourg.

Bilateral Issues

In the 7 years since China and Ireland established diplomatic relations, progress has been made and there is great potential for further development of relations in all fields.

Bilateral Issues

Further expansion of bilateral relations between China and the GDR is in the interests of socialist construction in both countries and world peace. There has been a positive development of relations between the two countries over the past few years.

Bilateral Issues

Sino-Hungarian relations have developed over the years, and there have been increasing exchanges between the two

Record: 58 (continued)

countries in politics, economy, science and technology, and culture,--heightening the level at which these interchanges were made. Both sides will continue to work toward strengthening these ties.

- Strategic Issues China puts great value on Finland's role in promoting peace, which has been shown among other things, in efforts through the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) to reduce tension.
- Strategic Issues The fundamental objective of China's foreign policy is to oppose hegemony, safeguard world peace, develop international cooperation, and promote common prosperity.
- Strategic Issues China seeks to solve the Taiwan issue peacefully under the formula of "two social systems in one nation," whereby Taiwan can retain its troops and ruling party.
- Strategic Issues China will never attach itself to any superpower, enter into an alliance, or establish strategic relations with them.
- Strategic Issues China welcomes the resumption of US-Soviet arms control talks and hopes they will reach an agreement favorable to peace through serious negotiations. China is opposed to the arms race and its extension to outer space.
- Strategic Issues As long as China and the United States strictly adhere to the principles established in the joint communiques between the two countries, Sino-US relations can develop steadily.
- Strategic Issues China opposes terrorism of all kinds and believes the correct way to solve the problem is to wipe out the social and political root-causes of terrorism.
- Strategic Issues China supports European nations in their efforts to relax tension in that region and welcomes increased contacts and cooperation between East and West European countries aimed at relaxing confrontations between the two military blocs in Europe. China values relations with the major countries in Western Europe as well as the small and medium nations in northwestern Europe. The important role of northwest European countries in promoting European

Record: 58 (continued)

cooperation and South-North dialog, and in safeguarding world peace should be highly praised. China has all along valued its relations with West European countries and regards them as an important link in China's foreign policy. China and Europe share identical interests and have the same desire for a lasting peace and further economic cooperation.

Strategic Issues

All foreign troops should be withdrawn from Kampuchea and Afghanistan so that the peoples there can choose their own social and political systems without outside interference--the prerequisite for political settlement of questions through negotiations in those two countries.

Strategic Issues

China firmly supports Third World countries in their struggle to oppose any forms of imperialism, colonialism, and racism, and to win and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty.

Strategic Issues

China admires Sweden's neutral and nonaligned policy in defense affairs and its unremitting efforts against power politics, for easing international tensions, and improving South-North relations.

Strategic Issues

China's policy of opening to the outside world is applicable to all countries including the Soviet Union.

Strategic Issues

Vietnam must commit itself to withdrawing from Kampuchea, leading to a political settlement.

Reciprocal

Finnish President Koivisto has been invited to visit China. Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa will visit China in September 1986. Finnish Minister of Foreign Trade Jermu Laine visited China in September 1984. Finnish Prime Minister Paavo Vaeeyrynen visited China in January 1984. Finnish Minister of Foreign Trade Esko Rekola visited China in May 1981.

Reciprocal

Norwegian Foreign Minister Svonn Str. y visited China in February 1986. Norwegian Prince Harald visited China in April 1985. Norwegian Prime Minister Kaare Willoch visited China in November 1984. Norwegian Prime Minister Odvar Nor2li visited China

Record: 58 (continued)

Reciprocal

in September 1980. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Norway in June 1984. Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom visited China in November 1983. Swedish King Carl XVI Gustaf visited China in September 1981. Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme visited China in April 1981. Chinese Minister of Health Cui Yueli attended the funeral of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme as a special envoy of Chinese President Li Xiannian in March 1986. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Sweden in June 1984.

Reciprocal

Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter visited China in March 1986. Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Elleman-Jensen visited China in April 1985. Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen visited China in October 1981. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Denmark in June 1984. Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua visited Denmark in June 1980.

Reciprocal

Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens visited China in April 1985. Belgian Minister of Economic Affairs Mark Eyskens visited China in September 1983. Belgian Minister of External Relations Leo Tindemans visited China in March 1983. Belgian King Baudouin visited China in May 1981. Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin visited Belgium in May 1985. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Belgium in June 1984. Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade visited Belgium in April 1983.

Reciprocal

Luxembourg Prime Minister Jacques Santer visited China in September 1985. Luxembourg Prime Minister Pierre Werner visited China in April 1982. Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua visited Luxembourg in June 1982.

Reciprocal

Irish Minister for Trade, Commerce, and Tourism Frank Cluskey visited China in May 1983. Irish Foreign Minister Gerard Collins visited China in October 1982.

Reciprocal

East German Chairman, Council of Ministers Guenther Kleiber visited China in November 1985. East German Vice Premier and Chairman, State Planning Commission Gerhard Schuerer visited China in July

Record: 58 (continued)

1985. Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng visited the German Democratic Republic in May 1985. Chinese State Councillor and Minister, State Planning Commission Song Ping visited the German Democratic Republic in December 1984. Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua visited the German Democratic Republic in September 1984. Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng visited Hungary in June 1985. Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua visited Hungary in June 1984. Hungarian Vice Premier Jozsef Marjai visited China in August 1984. Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress visited China in October 1983.

Reciprocal

Sources:

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Key Words

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